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programme



SASKATOON'S 70th ANNIVERSARY

Celebration

September 14th - 20th 1952

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Foreword . . .

To the Citizens of Saskatoon:

The Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the founding of our community is a birthday event which stimulates civic pride, happy excitement and busy rejoicing. Some people think chiefly in terms of the past, some live mainly in the present, while others tend to escape to a more glorious future. Our Anniversary Celebration seeks to join all three habits of thought into a single integrated historical pattern.

The history of Saskatoon is mainly a history of hard work marked by many successes and some failures. It has also been characterized by flashes of imagination, by outbursts of generosity, and most of all by an exuberant energy in work and play.

We are undoubtedly now on the threshold of a new era, perhaps even more striking than the one through which we have passed. Before entering this era it is altogether fitting that we should look back to honor our pioneers, to wonder once again at the development which has taken us from lowly shacks to splendid houses, from patient oxen and faithful horses to power trucks and chromium cars, from occasional photographs to ubiquitous radio, from horse artillery and wheeling cavalry to multiple-ton tanks and jet planes, from little one-room school house to broad University campus; in short, from the small isolated pioneer hamlet of the eighties to a modern, dynamic Canadian city of the mid-twentieth century.

It is to be hoped that this Souvenir Programme will recall our past to a community, and that the events which it announces will help to create historical perspective, will give pleasure to citizens young and old, and will leave many happy memories.

To the many citizens who have helped, and not least to those whose names do not appear on the Programme, we extend our thanks for the co-operation which has made the Celebration possible.

GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Chairman

70th Anniversary Celebration Committee

SASKATOON 70th ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

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*His Honour
sends
Greetings*



From September 14th to 20th the citizens of Saskatoon will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the first settlement of their community. An elaborate programme of events has been arranged for each day of the week. These events are of such a varied nature as to provide interest to all classes and all ages. Every person attending the celebration will find much to appreciate and enjoy.

While this anniversary is primarily of interest to the people of Saskatoon and District, it is also of very real interest to other parts of the Province. The experiences, development and progress of Saskatoon is very similar to that in other sections of Saskatchewan, and particularly the older districts which were settled about the same time.

I am certain that all the citizens of Saskatchewan will join with me in offering congratulations and good wishes to their fellow citizens of Saskatoon. Congratulations on what has been accomplished; good wishes for the future. May the next seventy years bring advancement and improvements as great, if not greater than have been made since 1882.

We all join in paying a tribute of respect and praise to those hardy pioneers who travelled into a strange new land where mere existence was difficult, and future possibilities uncertain. By their labour and persistence they justified their great experiment and established a splendid heritage for us to enjoy.

Present day problems often appear almost insurmountable to us. While different in nature they are no more difficult than those met and solved by the pioneers. Approached with equal courage our difficulties can equally be met. Let us hope that the people of Saskatoon seventy years from now can report equally well of our record.

Again I offer congratulations and good wishes to Saskatoon, and join with the citizens of that City in inviting you to celebrate with them their 70th Anniversary.

—THE HON. W. J. PATTERSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan

*The Mayor
offers
Congratulations*



I take great pleasure in writing a short foreword to this Souvenir Booklet. The Committee in charge of our 75th Anniversary Celebrations must be congratulated in planning such a valuable souvenir, and the printers and publishers are due for a special word of praise for the fine production they have given us.

This booklet is something tangible to remind us of an important event in the history of this City. Our City has won the praise of our many visitors. May it continue to deserve its high reputation. It can do so only by its friendliness and its good neighbor policy. It is just another example of doing to others what we expect others to do to us. May Saskatoon go forward into the years to come a continuing credit to its pioneers and to its founders, for today we look not only backward but also forward. Let our youth then, both young men and young women, carry forward the Saskatoon tradition. That is the great and noble responsibility that rests on their shoulders. It is a case of *Noblesse oblige*, which we feel will be eagerly met and willingly performed.

—J. S. MILLS, Mayor



CITY COUNCIL 1932

Reading left to right: Aldermen A. Bouce, F. Cranwhite, J. Cairns, M. Walker, A. Bowman, Mayor Mills, Aldermen Wm. Gray, G. Neubitt, H. Sears, R. Freeland and G. Hunt.

Saskatoon . . .

THE SITE and name of this city of the Saskatchewan was chosen in 1882. Then, seventy years ago, the blue grama grass grew where now stand the beautiful white limestone buildings of the University; Saskatoon shrubs and aspen groves flourished on the crest and slopes of the long hill crowned today by Nutana Collegiate and clothed by the lovely residential district of Idylwyld; wild roses and prairie grasses were thick on the level sector of present day downtown Saskatoon. No railroad, no highway, no air line, shortened the expanse of prairie. The river was there—muddy, wide, timeless—but it was not bounded by ferry, bridge or dam. Seventy years ago the site was but one of many landing places on the river, but one of many camping spots for transient Indian bands.

Saskatoon is the only large city on the South Saskatchewan. It is situated some 100 miles up river from the junction of the north and south branches, north of the 52nd parallel, about 1100 miles inland from Port Churchill, the nearest ocean outlet. The natural vegetation of the area is typical of the mixed prairie belt. The soil is not the best wheat land in Saskatchewan, but it grows some of the best grades of wheat. The average elevation is 1800 feet, while the average annual precipitation is 14 inches. The region lies wholly in the semi-arid to sub-humid climatic zone but, since it is essentially a northern district with a cool average annual temperature, the moisture efficiency is high. The great natural asset is the river for on the prairies water is as liquid gold.

The history of Saskatoon dates from 1882. The original settlement was founded on the east bank as centre of a Temperance Colony. Growth in the early years was slow as the colony suffered drought, isolation and depression. With the return of wet years, the coming of the railway, and the realization of the wheat growing potentialities of the surrounding area, settlers flocked into the district and Saskatoon expanded. Settlement on the west side, with better watering facilities, outstripped that of the original settlement. Onward then through an incredible boom period, a war period, a decade of solid progress, a decade of belt tightening, a second period of war, and into a period of prosperity the city has developed and expanded. Today, Saskatoon is a city of homes, and schools, and churches; a centre of railways, elevators and industry. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, has attained a balance between the material and the cultural probably unequalled on the prairies. Saskatoon is seventy years old this year.

THE BEGINNING

Saskatoon was founded as the administrative centre of a Temperance Colony in the North-West. In this respect it is unique among Canadian cities and while the moral hopes of the founders were mixed with a ready knowledge of real estate and business the original intent was the deciding factor. The building of the

The *Lifetime*



OF A MAN . . .

A few old-timers may still remember the spot . . . As youngsters, they had been trekking the prairies with their pioneer parents. And by the banks of the great Saskatchewan River, they made a camp . . . watered the stock . . . scanned the limitless prairie. Perhaps some youngsters wondered why their parents chose this spot for home.

But before their eyes were much older, they were seeing ample proof of the older folks' wisdom. The first few tents soon gave way to frame shacks. Buildings of brick and stone began to follow the shack dwellings in time. And eager newcomers kept drifting in through all those years of busy beginnings.

The pulse of progress quickened with the new century . . . in just over a decade, the hamlet became a thriving community of 30,000. Men dubbed it the "Miracle City of the West." One of the forces which accelerated the pace of progress was a branch that the Bank of Montreal opened here in 1906. This office of Canada's First Bank is also the first of the city's present banking institutions.

Naturally, the young eyes that saw the beginnings of Saskatoon could not visualize its future. But, even now, it's hard to realize that this progressive city is only seventy years old . . . the lifetime of a man.

Saskatoon has come a long way in a comparatively short time. We of the B of M hope that, in the next "three score and ten," she will grow even faster. And, to that end, we will continue to work with Saskatoon people of every calling.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

Saskatoon Branch: ALEX SMITH, Manager

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

Canadian Pacific Railway seemed to make practical the dream of Canadian expansionists who foresaw the North-West teeming with people. Law and order had been established and most of the Indian tribes had made treaty with the Queen when in 1881 the Canadian government made it possible for colonization companies to secure tracts of land north of the railway belt in the North-West. This land policy brought about a crystallization of plans among a strong temperance group in Ontario and The Temperance Colonization Society was chartered in 1882 with the avowed object of establishing a Temperance Colony. A tract of land was granted lying adward the South Saskatchewan.

In June, 1882, John N. Lake was commissioned by the Society to lead a party west to locate the boundaries of the tract and to choose an administrative centre. The party went by train to the then end of the line, Moosemin, and thence by the Moose Mountain and Humboldt Trails to Clark's Crossing. They established their first base here on the South Saskatchewan on July 28.

Lake set his surveyor, F. L. Blake, the task of determining the boundaries of the Company's holdings whilst he, in company with S. W. Hill, went south to the Moose Woods Indian Reserve to question Chief Whiterap in regard to the quality of the land in the area. On their return journey Lake and Hill camped on a high hill overlooking the river (present site of Nutsana Collegiate) and Lake thought it an excellent site for a town. Further investigation led to the choosing of this camping spot as the best site for an administration centre. It was near the centre of the Company's tract; the banks of the river at the foot of the hill were low and nearly equal in height, making bridging feasible; the river was fordable; the drainage was good; there was water. All these were factors in the choice of this location.

The whole party had moved to the proposed centre by August 18. The name *Minnestonia* was tentatively chosen but on Sunday, August 20, as Lake lay sick in his camp, one of his party brought in a branch covered with red berries. Lake, on learning that the Indian name for these berries was *saskatoons* (*Alois-sak-quah-too-mis* [a]) immediately decided on "Saskatoon" as the name for the new settlement. The site and name were subsequently approved by the Company. Before setting off on the return trip, Latham, Eby and James Hamilton, and son Robert, located their land. Latham signed first and can be accounted as Saskatoon's first settler.

In 1883 the actual settlement of the colony began. Blake surveyed a townsite. A party of settlers made their way from Toronto to Moose Jaw and thence to the colony. Lake arranged for lumber and other supplies to be shipped to Medicine Hat and engaged S. R. Kerr to float these materials down river from that point to Saskatoon. By August 18 the townsite had been laid out, bounded by the river, First Street, and Clarence Avenue. The settlers, to the number of 30 or 40, gathered to raise a liberty pole and celebrate the physical founding of Saskatoon.

By the end of 1883 about 38 men, some with families, had arrived. Homes were built, Dr. J. H. C. Willoughby opened a store—in a tent, there was a marriage and a birth. The first winter was a trying one as supplies ran out, but hardy settlers journeyed to Moose Jaw to replenish stocks. A start had been made and as though to give official cognizance of this, James Hamilton became the first Justice of the Peace in the settlement.

The year 1884 saw continued progress. About 50 more men, some with families, came in. The Company put a steamboat, the *May Queen*, on the river to ply between Medicine Hat and Saskatoon. A ferry was established and settlement spread to the west side of the river. A steam sawmill was set up and mail

Saskatoon

rides high

ON ITS

70th

Anniversary



The City of Saskatoon is credited with having passed, in 1914, the first bylaw in the British Empire for compulsory pasteurization of milk for human consumption. On the 70th birthday of their City, we congratulate the people of Saskatoon and their Department of Public Health on their early leadership in public health and on having maintained consistently through the years a high standard of community health protection.

Saskatchewan Department of Public Health

Hon. T.J.Bentley

MINISTER

F.B.Roth, M.D.

DEPUTY MINISTER



SO MUCH . . . TO BE THANKFUL FOR

The misfortunes and tragedies that have struck so heavily at other countries should serve to remind us all of the great heritage of freedom we enjoy here in Canada. Our forefathers built well that we might enjoy greater freedom and opportunity than they ever knew. It is our duty to safeguard that heritage for generations to come.



Those of us associated in the firms named below have found Canada, Saskatoon in particular, a pleasant land of unparalleled opportunity. It is our sincere hope that we have been able, through our efforts, to make a worthwhile contribution to the welfare of our community.



The management and staff members of the following associated business firms are happy to play their part in this celebration, proud to share with their fellow citizens in

Saskatoon's 70 Years of Progress



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Proprietor

- ✓ CLUB 400
- ✓ MARIGOLD RESTAURANT
- ✓ 400 FASHIONS
- ✓ LAUNDRALL LIMITED
- ✓ VICTONE DRY CLEANERS

service established to Batoche. Saskatoon began to come into the orbit of established settlements.

The settlers themselves drew together to provide social recreation and religious services. The Temperance Colony Pioneers Society was formed with the object of providing literary entertainment and practical knowledge. Under the auspices of the Society a voluntary school was opened with J. W. Powers as teacher. His salary, raised by voluntary subscription, totalled \$271.64. At this time the Colony's first newspaper, *The Saskatoon Sentinel*, written out in long hand by J. W. Powers, appeared. A project for a co-operative store was approved but never implemented. These early settlers were in the main Methodists and from the very first regular church services were held. In the fall of 1884 the Manitoba Conference appointed Rev. Mr. Haklind Methodist minister for a circuit with headquarters at Saskatoon.

THE YEAR OF THE REBELLION

The spring of 1885 opened on a note of confidence for the Colony on the Saskatchewan. Nearly 1100 acres of land lay ready to crop. There were 180 colonists while Saskatoon had a population of nearly 70. Relations with neighboring Indians, Metis and white had hitherto been cordial. True, there was some uneasiness felt since Louis Riel was back in the Saskatchewan Valley to give direction to Metis unrest but though it was from Saskatoon that word had been sent of the return of exiled Riel, no serious misgivings were voiced. News that the Metis at Batoche had taken up arms in rebellion came as a stunning surprise.

The colonists were primarily concerned for their own safety since close proximity made neutrality impossible. Should the Indians join with Riel, Saskatoon might well be caught between the armed bands. The response to danger was immediate. Settlers were sworn in as a home guard under Captain E. S. Andrew, while a party was dispatched to Moose Jaw for munitions. Before supplies could reach the Colony a party of braves and half-breeds endeavored to join Riel's forces appeared in the settlement. It was March and snow as deep. The only track north went through the settlement. The evident preparedness of the settlers impressed the intruders and they passed through Saskatoon without disturbance.

The settlement was at no time a theatre of war though many settlers joined General Middleton's army as scouts and teamsters. After the battle of Fish Creek a field hospital was established in Saskatoon. The steamer *Northcote* was commandeered to move supplies and troops while Dr. Willoughby, then postmaster, was appointed assistant purveyor. The ferry was removed to Clark's Crossing. Within three months the uprising was quelled and the fear of war banished.

The rebellion caused a break in the peaceful development of the Colony and certainly it caused a slowing down of immigration. But it also led to the establishment of a police detachment in the centre under Sergeant Matty Kernan and started the settlers to aid in extending telegraphic communication to Saskatoon. On balance however the effect was adverse but because it formed a dramatic page, pioneers remember 1885 as the year of the rebellion.

FROM TEMPERANCE COLONY TO TRADING VILLAGE

The reversal suffered by the Temperance Colony during the rebellion could have been remedied by the parent society had vigorous action been forthcoming. Distortion was rife in the headquarters at Toronto, however, and a serious rift developed there between the idealists who supported the temperance idea and an element interested in land speculations. The authority of the Company was

"A Story of Venture and Vision..."



THE history of Hi-Way Refineries Limited has been a story of venture and vision, a story of pioneer prairie businessmen who, in the very depths of the depression, ventured their capital in the establishment of a new, independent prairie industry."—J. P. Howard in *Western Business & Industry* July 1940

Saskatoon people are familiar with the giant refinery opened in June of 1930 at a cost of \$1,000,000. Now rated as one of the largest independent refineries on the prairies, Hi-Way increased process facilities here to 2,400 barrels a day.

"And Hi-Way hasn't stopped. Even now it has an eye set on the potential development of Saskatchewan crude sources and the resultant benefits to the communities it serves."



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HI-WAY REFINERIES LIMITED

undermined by successive rulings from Ottawa that the temperance writ did not apply to homestead quarters and further that all even-numbered sections in the tract must remain open to homesteaders. Law suits and wrangling resulted with the upshot that in 1886 the Temperance Colonization Company reorganised as a purely speculative company. It received 100,000 acres of land as settlement for having brought in 101 settlers. These settlers on the Saskatchewan would, however, have to fend for themselves.

The ensuing years in the settlement were to prove the mettle of the pioneers. The farmers were from Ontario and in the main were ignorant of dry farming techniques. The period 1885 to 1890 was one of early frosts and drought. Difficulties in transportation of produce meant little cash return for labor, a situation made worse by the failure of the Company steamer *May Queen* to provide service to water. All Canada at this time was caught in a frame of depression.

Yet the colonists exhibited a tenacious will to survive, eventually drawing strength from general adversity. The drought of the eighties was so continuous that established settlers in the southern part of the prairies were forced to move livestock to watered areas. The lush meadows of the Pike Lake and Moon Lake districts and the dough flats to the north attracted many cattlemen. The trickle of traffic passing through the settlement over the Moose Jaw and Regina roads maintained a flow of business. By 1888 Saskatoon could house 12 business establishments, including three general stores, a book hotel, a post office, a pharmacy, a druggist and a tinmith. In addition there was a school and a Methodist Church. The population had reached a total of 83 residents.

It was in 1883 that talk of railway connections brought a welcome breath of optimism. In that year a group of English capitalists formed The Qu Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Wramingham Company and undertook to build a railroad from Regina to Prince Albert. In 1885 the Saskatchewan was bridged at Saskatoon at the site chosen years earlier by Lake. After some attention with the Temperance Company over a station site the railway company built west of the river where watering facilities were superior. The roadbed was leased to the C. P. R. and the first train drove into Saskatoon in 1890.

The railway was not an active colonizing agent in the early years for the experience of the preceding decade had not shown the area to advantage to grain country. Saskatoon did, however, become the shipping centre for the flourishing range cattle industry. Cattle from as far afield as Battleford were driven to Saskatoon to be shipped to eastern markets. The shipping of buffalo bones was for a few years a lucrative business. It is estimated that the bones of 200,000 buffaloes were shipped from the area during the first two years. Saskatoon became the terminus for traffic moving to and from Battleford and a regular stage coach run was established to Battleford.

The coming of the railway was directly responsible for the transferring of the name Saskatoon to the west side of the river. The focus of growth shifted to the new location as business firms built near the station to avoid the difficulties of ferrying goods. The Temperance Company and not even lots on the west side and under the direction of Thomas Copland, provision was made for trade across. In 1901 a second post office West Saskatoon was established with Alan Bowdman, Postmaster. That same year on November 16 the emigrating group on the west side 1-13 in all appropriated the name of the older settlement and organized as a village choosing Don W. Garrison as overseer.

The inhabitants of the original site had been somewhat perturbed that the station got away from them. They were provoked at this theft of their very



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We have served the people of Saskatoon for over thirty years and are proud to identify ourselves with Saskatoon's seventy years of progress.

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Established for over 25 years in Saskatoon providing the city and district with fine products and the best of automotive service. We are naturally proud of the fact that our company has been in business for so large a part of Saskatoon's history. It is our hope that we shall be here to see many more years added to Saskatoon's 70 years of progress.



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DODGE TRUCKS

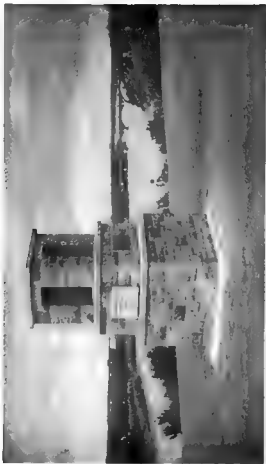


Figure 1. The building of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.



Growing with Saskatoon

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BAKERIES
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Seventy years, and Canadians from coast to coast join with Saskatoon in celebrating this important milestone in a city's history.

McGavin, in Saskatoon since our bakery opened its doors 22 years ago, marks its 40th Anniversary in Western Canada this month. So it is with deep appreciation of the past and with confidence in the future that we salute the City of Saskatoon on this great occasion.

MR.
H. E. YETTER
Managing
McGavin
Bakeries
Ltd.
Saskatoon



name. After considerable discussion it was decided to adopt the name *Nutana* for the east side settlement. The origin of this name is to be found most probably in a juggling of the letters in "Saskatoon" to Noot (N) aka" to Nutana." Legend has it that the word is Indian in origin and means "first born."

While outside forces were determining the general future of Saskatoon the settlers were making their own society. Their energy in adapting background to environment was admirable. The Temperance Colony Pioneers Society gave way in 1886 to the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society under the direction of Joseph Caswell. This Society included temperance and non-temperance men and was rooted in the practical life of the community. Under its auspices the first annual agricultural exhibition was held in Saskatoon on September 21, 1887 at "Foster Grounds." The prize list totalled \$100.00. The Society promoted interest in purified stock and was active in the promotion of Saskatoon's first industrial enterprise, a creamery, built in 1895.

As early as February 1885, the Protestant Public School District of Saskatoon (No. 13) had been established. The rebellion forced postponement of local organization and it was not until early 1886 that three trustees, Thomas Copland, Dr. J. H. C. Willoughby and G. W. Grant, were elected and the school officially opened. In 1887 the Board of Trustees acquired five lots as a permanent location for a school. The following year an Order-in-Council gave authorization for the borrowing of \$1200.00 for the purpose of building a stone school. Under the direction of Alexander Muir, local stone mason, the first permanent school was built in 1888 on the site of the present Victoria School. This same school was later removed and rebuilt on the University Campus through the good offices of the I.O.D.E. The first teacher of any permanence was James Leslie who taught from 1887-1890. He was followed by George F. Horn, one of the greatest community leaders the settlement has had, who taught from 1891 to 1895. By 1900 there were 67 children of school age, 32 of whom lived on the west side. The danger of crossing by bridge or ferry led to agitation for a west side school. Late in 1900 the *Pioneer School*, also of stone, was built on the corner of 2nd Avenue and 19th Street.

The original settlers had been strongly Methodist. While many of the homesteaders who followed were men of this faith, religion played a prominent role in the life of the community. In August 1886, the first Quarterly Meeting of the Saskatoon Methodist Mission was held. The organization then set up marked the permanent establishment of the present Grace United Church. In 1893 the first church was built by the Methodists. It was located on 18th Street and Fairlake Avenue and named Grace Church in honor of Mrs. Grace Fletcher. The Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics had well-established missions at this time.

By 1901 the administrative centre of the Temperance Colony had become a trading community. Lord Minto, Governor-General, speaking in reply to an address of welcome rendered in James Clinkskill's store stressed the undoubted future of Saskatoon. Perhaps unwittingly he made a true prophecy for better times were ahead.

THE STREAM BROADENS

The turn of the century brought a return to years of good rainfall and bountiful crops. The Canadian West began to attract immigrants in large numbers. Due in no small part to the efforts of men like James Clinkskill, Leonard Norman, J. F. Cairns, and James Leslie, the Saskatoon area attracted a goodly proportion of the prospective settlers. E. J. Medicine, former Minnesota State Senator, and

*A Great
Industrial
Leader
Has
Said . . .*



"SINCERITY of purpose is the greatest force in business . . . the best way to get business is to deserve it . . . good merchandise . . . honestly priced . . . honestly sold and serviced is our idea"

The above statement was made by one of the most prominent men in the automobile industry. It gives us a great sense of satisfaction to hear a man who has made a wonderful success of his business, confirm a policy which we at Caswells Limited have been following during the past 42 years.

Our Customers Like Our Policy. If You Aren't One of Them,
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THE Store For MEN

At 2nd Ave.

Col. Davidson, Director of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, not only proved that wheat growing was feasible in the district but they also brought in settlers experienced in dry-farming and equipped with suitable machinery. An agricultural hinterland, so necessary for urban expansion, developed rapidly.

In 1901 Saskatoon was but one of many small frontier villages on the prairie. Loss in the business sector brought only \$50.00 each. Notions looked on drowsily from the high ground across the river. The mounting business elsewhere was soon reflected on the frontier however, one indication of this coming on January 9, 1903 when a Board of Trade was organized with James Leair President, and J. F. Cairns, Secretary. This organization was very active in attracting settlers and business firms to Saskatoon. It had an able ally in *The Phoenix*, a weekly newspaper first published in October, 1902, by Leonard Norman. One of many significant successes was achieved when in 1903 the Bank of Hamilton, and shortly after the Union Bank, opened offices in the village.

The arrival of the Barr Colonists in April 1903, brought Saskatoon much publicity and much business. This "British Colony for the Saskatchewan Valley" came out from England under the leadership of Reverend Isaac Barr and determined at Saskatoon to prepare for the overland trek to what is now Lloydminster the center of the tract set aside for them. The Barr Colonists, 1437 in number, camped on the school section west of the tracks. Internal discussion led to the naming of Barr as leader and Reverend C. F. Lloyd a competent man, took over. Before the end of May the bulk of the colony, newly outfitted, had left Saskatoon. Some terms had, some drifted back from Lloydminster all told, the Barr Colonists gave a decidedly healthy commercial impetus to the village.

The broader element in Saskatoon now pressed for incorporation as a town. Population was estimated to be sufficient and town status would make possible further borrowing for improvements. Ratepayers ratified the plan and the Territorial Government authorized the move as of July 1, 1903. James R. Wilson was the first Mayor. In October of this same year Nutana was incorporated as a village with Isaac R. A. Irvine and later in the year W. F. Barr as Overseer.

The east half of the school section immediately west of the tracks from Saskatoon was sold by auction in 1903. It brought \$107.00 per acre—the area being surveyed into town lots and named Riverdale. In 1905 this area incorporated as a village with Matt Jordan, Overseer. The winds of expansion touched all areas.

Saskatoon's only railway outlet at this time was the Prince Albert-Regina line leased by the C.P.R. In the spring of 1904 on April 14 surging ice took out the bridge at Saskatoon. At the same time floods drifted over the tracks at Lumsden. Not until June 3rd was train service resumed. In the interval a handcar operated north from Saskatoon while a derelict steamboat was fixed out to take the place of the ferry over the river. At the time this break in train service was counted a disaster as it cut off hundreds of prospective settlers.

The break in railway service did check the influx of settlers into the Saskatoon area. That was temporary but other conditions promised to be permanent. Word was received that the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had been made through Hanley. Since the C.N.R. in 1903 had passed north through *The Diamond*, now Warman, it seemed that Saskatoon would be a backwater. The response of the citizens was immediate. M. Innes and James Leair were delegated to confer with G.T.P. Officials in Ottawa. The Board of Trade played varying railway officials, just how efficacious this lobbying was is hard to determine. In any event, in August, 1905, word was received that the G.T.P. survey had been

A Bicycle Shop

....that Grew!



There were only twenty-two bicycles in the province of Saskatchewan when Alex Bowman and his father started a bicycle sales and repair shop in Saskatoon. The year was 1907 and the bicycle had not become popular in Saskatchewan as it had in other parts of the world. Bowman Brothers Repair Shop has been in business ever since. During the past one hundred years, the number of cars and trucks has increased to over 200,000 and Bowman Brothers Limited today is a large wholesale distributing firm with eleven branches in the province.

Serving Saskatchewan Since 1907

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Prince Albert Moose Jaw Weyburn Estevan Timmins
Humboldt



Fig. 1. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yy) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz)



SASKATOON

... Symbol of Progress

Congratulations, City of Saskatoon, on this the 70th Anniversary! We, at O.K. Economy, are indeed happy to be a part of Saskatoon and to have had a hand, in our own small way, in the city's development during the past 27 years.



O.K. Economy Stores, with Head Office in Saskatoon, pioneered in 1925 by bringing the first "Self-Serve Cash and Carry" food stores to rural northern Saskatchewan. Today, 37 O.K. Economy Stores serve this territory. This steady growth, we feel, reflects your endorsement of our policy of fair dealing.



deflected to pass through Saskatoon. In 1905 railway connections were completed to Battleford via C. N. R. and with bridging operations going on at the Elbow and at Clark's Crossing there was a general feeling that Saskatoon was in the midst of things.

When the town officials had much to do to keep abreast of developing needs. In 1903 a cement block building was erected on property acquired on 3rd Avenue. It was to serve as a town hall, police and fire station. City Park was purchased as the area provided a natural outlet for a drainage system. In 1904 a \$10,000.00 debenture was sold and the proceeds used to buy a gasoline fire engine to provide water reactions, and to institute other improvements. Mr. Dunning was appointed Municipal Engineer and Engineer of the fire engine. Dr. W. J. Mackay became Medical Health Officer.

Meanwhile the increasing population had resulted in overcrowding in the schools. The School Board purchased the present City Hall square lot \$700.00 in 1903 and acres of extra space, and let a contract to J. Caswell for a \$13,000.00 school building. The first four rooms of this, the first King Edward School, were completed in 1904. The residents of Nutana protested the expenditure and asked that the school district be divided. Nutana S.D. No. 808 was set up in 1903. By 1905 this district was forced to build and a two-room cement block school was constructed.

The busyness of the period was felt also in the religious life of the community. The Presbyterians had been holding meetings in the old roundhouse but in 1903 they purchased two lots on Spadina Crescent and built a frame church. This, with later additions, became known as Old Ross Church. The Baptists built their first church in the town in 1904 and during that year St. John's Anglican Church and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church were opened.

There was further evidence of growth. On April 7, 1906 *The Phoenix* passed into the hands of J. A. Aiken, who began publication of the daily *Phoenix*. On May 12 Thompson and Union began publication of a second daily, *The Capital*. As early as 1905 Dr. J. H. C. Mullenbach had opened a telephone exchange on 1st Avenue. J. C. Drinkle purchased this franchise in 1905 and organized the Northwestern Telephone Company. This company installed automatic telephone service in 1906, the first to be set up in Western Canada.

All sections of the community worked together to have Saskatoon chosen as the site for the provincial capital. Saskatchewan had become a province in 1905 and a newly elected Legislative Assembly met in Regina in the spring of 1906. One of the items of business was the choosing of a capital site. Special trains were chartered to bring Members to Saskatoon. Rivalry between Regina and its northern competitor was keen. On May 23rd the case in the capital came up and Regina was chosen. Saskatoon citizens were disappointed with the result but they chose to look to the future rather than to brood over the past.

The drive for the capital united elements in Saskatoon and the sister villages Nutana and Riverside. Plans outline means for there were delegations requesting water, waste and electricities. A city status would make possible further borrowing and work was begun on a city charter early in 1906. The charter passed the Provincial Legislature on May 26. On June 28 the first city council was elected with James Chisholm as Mayor. On Monday, July 2 a civic festival was held and Saskatoon was formally declared a city.

GROWING PAINS

The citizens of Saskatoon had sought city status for a definite purpose: to build a modern flourishing community. The City Council set out to achieve this.

OUR QUARTER CENTURY OF ACHIEVEMENT

HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT
PART IN

Saskatoon's 70 Years of Progress

We cannot help but point with pride to the outstanding results that have been achieved by the voluntary association of our members over the past quarter century

The expansion of the facilities of The Dairy and Poultry Pool since its small start on April 1st, 1927, has created one of the industries that have helped to make Saskatoon a larger, more prosperous city

We are happy to associate our organization with the continued growth and development of our city. It is our wish that this 70th Anniversary celebration will be but a prelude to a future glowing with prosperity and further progress.

THE DAIRY AND POULTRY POOL

HEAD OFFICE
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

Manufacturers of **Primrose** Products

goal. A by-law for expending \$240,000.00 on public utilities was passed by the ratepayers and the Council at once engaged W. Chipman, a Toronto engineer to draw up plans for a power plant. The city limits were extended to include 2567 acres as against a previous 974 acres. With this broader base of assessment levies were negotiated and by the fall of 1906 work had begun on a power plant, a water system and a sewage system--all to be under public ownership.

The ambitious program nearly foundered. During 1907 and 1908 a depression struck the continent drying up the market for city debentures. The city had borrowed heavily and short term credits caused a crisis such that in 1907 Mayor Wilson had to pledge his own personal credit to raise \$40,000.00 to meet outstanding bills. A similar situation arose early in 1908 but by the summer of that year some \$400,000.00 worth of city bonds were sold in London and this anxiety was over.

The winter of 1906-07 proved a trying one in another way. In December, 1906 the C. N. R. bought up the trackage of the Regina-Prince Albert line and the C. P. R. was forced to vacate. A severe winter badly disrupted C. N. R. schedules as the company did not have adequate rolling stock. An acute food and fuel shortage was only relieved by an early spring break-up which permitted regular train service to be resumed. By the end of 1907 however fear of recurring transportation difficulties had been removed for the C. P. R. was pushing a line to Edmonton, the C. N. R. had made plans to construct a line through the Goose Lake country to Calgary while the C. P. R. had rushed construction of line from Winnipeg to Saskatoon and on to Edmonton. Far from being isolated Saskatoon in 1907 claimed to be the *Hub City*.

One of the most pressing problems to face the newly elected council was that of hospital space. A typhoid epidemic in 1905 had carried off many victims, among them Miss Suter, the town's only registered nurse. Her hospital on 4th Avenue was still in operation in 1906 as was Mrs. Arnold's cottage hospital in Nutana Square was very limited however. On September 19th the project of a municipal hospital was put to a public vote and endorsed. A site was selected in Gore Park and construction began. The typhoid epidemic of 1906 was a severe one and hospital facilities proved quite inadequate. It so happened that two Sisters of Charity better known as Grey Nuns were in Saskatoon at the time. They opened a temporary nursing home in the rectory of St. Paul's Church. Later the Order purchased Dr. Willoughby's home for a hospital. Early in 1907 this hospital known as St. Paul's, was opened. It was in the same year that the City Hospital was opened. This was the first municipally-owned hospital to operate in Western Canada.

When Saskatoon became a city the ferry was still the link between Nutana and the downtown area. Discontent was rife over the ferry service and was powerfully brought to a head when Earl Grey Governor General toured Saskatoon in H. Chubb's automobile in August, 1906, but was unable to visit the Nutana side. Protests brought action and the Provincial Government began construction of a traffic bridge that fall. It was opened for traffic on October 6, 1907.

In recognition of Saskatoon's growing importance various offices and firms were established in the city. The Court House was completed in 1908 and Judge F. A. C. McLaughlin was appointed District Court Judge. G. M. Barford, Clerk, and L. G. Calder, Sheriff. A Land Titles Office was set up with D. Smith as Registrar. The Board of Trade sponsored a visit of Winnipeg business men and as a result Ashdown, Lees and Pears, MacDonalds, Cadville, Campbell, Wilson and Millar and many other businessmen bought locations and later built in the city.



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SASKATOON SASK

Congratulations
SASKATOON
on this, your
70th Anniversary

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toon's future. May this be but
the start of bigger and better
things to come.

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SEVEN OR SEVENTY you'll find it easy to RELAX WITH RADIO

We are young in years but serving Saskatoon 19 hours a day always providing top quality entertainment for young and old alike in both rural and urban communities.

The management and staff of CKOM are proud to be a part of the Saskatoon story happy to share in the achievements and success of our community.

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NORMAL SCHOOL
Est. 1830

HON. W. S. LLOYD
Minister

in
Saskatoon

A. McCALLUM
Deputy Minister

The growth of the city and district was reflected in the schools. Early in 1908 Sutherland citizens, in the Nutana School District, demanded accommodation for pupils. A frame school was provided. In the same year Alexandra School built in Riverdale in 1907 had to be enlarged. The cement block school building in Nutana had not proven a success and plans were discussed for a larger school. The finances of the district were thought to be inadequate to bear this expense so the Saskatoon and Nutana districts were amalgamated in 1909 and plans for Victoria School carried out. Temporary high school accommodation had to be provided in 1908 and the Board wisely undertook to provide a Collegiate Institute. In 1910 Nutana Collegiate was opened. By 1910 it was necessary to build Casswell School to relieve overcrowding in the public schools. The Board barely kept pace of growing needs.

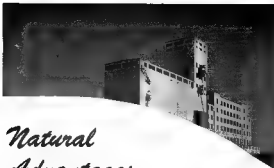
By 1910 the city was fairly launched. The success of each completed project gave a continued thrust to further advance while the constant shortage of money tempered dreams with caution. The first electric light plant was officially opened in 1907 but a project for developing power from the river had to be turned down as it would cost an estimated \$700,000.00. The Fire Brigade was put on a paid basis in 1908 and No. 1 Fire Hall built. In 1908 the first concrete pavements were laid and in 1910 the overhead bridge at 29th Street was constructed. One project the Council declined to assist that of aiding the Telephone Company which, with 225 subscribers and wires on the waiting list was hampered by lack of funds. The City was reluctant to assume any financial responsibility. Finally in 1909 the Provincial Government bought out the Company's interests. In 1909 the Council bought eighty acres of land for an exhibition ground. Permanent buildings were erected. In 1910 the Annual Fair became the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition.

Its hopes and fears the successes and failures of these formative years brought the various interests of the city together. Adversity in 1907 and 1908 served to strengthen the community spirit. Success meant a town rejoicing. The action of the Mayor in pledging his personal credit the public subscription to aid in rebuilding The Capital office gutted by fire January 8, 1907 the loyalty to local firms and the unswerving faith in the future of the city all were indicative of a civic consciousness. While steel and mortar were adding to the physical basis there was also developing a Saskatoon spirit.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

An Act to establish the University of Saskatchewan was passed on April 5 1906. The Convocation held its first meeting October 16 and chose Hon. E. L. Wemmore as Chancellor. At the same time members of the University Senate were elected and its first meeting January 3, 1908, chose a Board of Governors. At the same meeting they made the decision to incorporate within the University special instruction in Agriculture. In August 1908 the Board of Governors secured the services of Dr. Walter C. Murray of Dalhousie University as President of the University of Saskatchewan. The all important decision of a site for the physical plant now came to the fore.

From the time of the first mention of a provincial university interested leaders in various centres had actively advanced their claims. Regina, Battleford, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle and Saskatoon vied with each other to secure the site. The Board of Governors visited each centre and met in Regina in April, 1909, to make a decision. The foresight of the Saskatoon advocates in securing title to some thousand acres of land at reasonable cost was, perhaps, the decisive factor and in the final balloting between Regina and Saskatoon the



Natural Advantages

During its 70 years, the growth of Saskatoon has been planned and developed on a sound basis, offering many advantages to industry and commerce.

Situated in the centre of a vast productive agricultural region, the growth and prosperity of this beautiful city has been based on the needs of the farming industry.

Because of its natural advantages, Saskatoon was a logical choice for the site of the new Wheat Pool flour mill and vegetable oil plant. With its printing establishment and weekly newspaper, its livestock headquarters and branch office also located in the city, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool considers itself to be an important part of Saskatoon's daily life.

Like Saskatoon, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was born and has grown because of the needs of farm people. It has provided a strong organization through which farmers have obtained many improvements in agriculture, legislation, marketing methods, and the physical handling of their grain and livestock.

In offering congratulations on its 70th birthday, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has every confidence that Saskatoon will continue to go forward along with the agricultural and industrial development of the province.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers Limited

THE SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL:

‡ Livestock Division ‡ Flour Mill Division ‡ Vegetable Oil Division
‡ Printing and Publishing Division

S A S K A T O O N

later won. The victory brought scenes of wild enthusiasm in Saskatoon as J. Clinkskill and W. J. Bell, members of the Board, returned in triumph from Regina.

The Board of Governors selected the present University site in April, obtaining 225 acres for a campus and more than a thousand acres for the projected Agricultural College. Brown and Valance, Montreal architects, were instructed to prepare plans for temporary buildings. The Board decided on the Collegiate Gothic mode of architecture for academic buildings and directed that a local limestone be used in the construction. On May 4, 1910, the Chancellor turned the first sod and on July 29, Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid the cornerstone of the University.

The first college organized was the College of Arts and Science. Classes commenced September 28, 1909 in the Drinkie Building on 2nd Avenue. The enrolment totalled 70; the faculty consisted of President Murray and Professors Lang, Oliver, Baileman and Meeson. Later in the year the College of Agriculture was organized under Dean W. J. Rutherford, assisted by Professors Greig and Bracken. In the same year Emmanuel College, established in Prince Albert in 1879, was transferred to Saskatoon and classes opened under Archbishop Ullard.

The University classes suffered some inconveniences in the early years. Fire destroyed the Drinkie Building and the University moved to Victoria School. When Natana Collegiate was completed the University had the top floor. Finally in 1912, the College Building on the campus was opened for classes. During this time the Colleges of Engineering and Law and the School of Pharmacy were established. Construction of necessary buildings went on steadily. The formal dedication of the University took place on May 21, 1913, when 20 degrees were conferred.

THE BOOMING YEARS

By 1910 Saskatoon's position as a railway centre and distribution point was assured. The city was the commercial hub of over 40,000 square miles of productive farm land. By 1910 the general lines of expansion had been laid out and the depression had been weathered. When money became plentiful a full-scale real estate boom developed.

The boom lasted from 1910 until 1913. The peak was reached in 1912 when building permits totalling \$7,640,530.00 were issued. During this period property changed hands with amazing rapidity. Money from Britain, the United States and Eastern Canada vied with local fortunes in driving the price of real estate to phenomenal heights. A church body which had bought a piece of land for \$450.00 in 1904 sold it for \$12,000.00 in 1910. James Clinkskill had paid \$300.00 for four lots at 9th Street and Spadina Crescent in 1904 and he sold them to the Dominion Government for \$47,500.00 as an Armoury site in 1911. During this period 15,000 acres of land outside the city limits were surveyed into lots. The "Factoria" plan was but an example of the times.

The greatest effect of the boom was felt in the commercial life of the city. S. W. Johns, Cahell and Drinkie were prominent in this field. The two Drinkie Blocks, the National Trusts and the Standard Trusts Buildings, the Hoeschen-Wenzler Brewery, the Glengarry, the Ross, the King George Hotel, the Barry Hotel, Adamant, and scores of other buildings were erected at this time. The MacMillan store, now the Avenue Building, and J. F. Cairns' new store (the present Hudson's Bay Company store) were opened. Alan Bowerman built the Canada Building in 1913, at that time the finest office building in the West. That same year the Quaker Oats Company built their only Western plant—in Saskatoon.



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Established in Saskatoon in 1940 and for over 12 years contributing to, and sharing in, the progress of Saskatoon and Saskatchewan. Current yearly payments to Saskatchewan livestock producers approximately \$18,000,000 indicate the importance of this contribution.

Intercontinental Products are known the world over wherever finest quality meats are served and are sold under these brand names:

EUROPA - OLYMPIC PIC - WASCANA and MAYFAIR
Support local industry by marketing upon these famous brands.

*When it's an Intercontinental Product
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Fig. 1. The interior of the church of St. John the Evangelist, St. Petersburg.

100-100-100

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ON ITS 70th ANNIVERSARY**

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**Avenue Building
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**PRAIRIE AGRICULTURAL REGION, CELEBRATES
THE CITY'S SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY**



WITH CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS UNION

The Dominion Government began construction of a large Storage Elevator. Saskatoon's physical plan benefited tremendously from all these.

City development was hurried on by the boom. The ward system of representation had been adopted in 1906 and in 1910 the commission form of government was introduced. The federal census of 1911 listed Saskatoon's population as 42,001. To prepare for further expansion the city limits were extended to take in 8,440 acres. During 1911 the city took over King Edward School for municipal offices. Two more fire halls were built, a water filtration plant was installed and storm sewers were laid. A new power house was completed in 1912. This same year Nuana Cemetery was closed and Woodlawn Cemetery became the city cemetery. The year 1912 saw also the completion of the 19th Street subway and in 1913 a second subway was constructed at 23rd Street. The city contracted to bear one-third of the cost of the bridge at 25th Street.

In 1910 the city had granted a franchise to the Saskatoon Power Company to supply Saskatoon with hydro-electric power. This contract lapsed in 1911 and a franchise was then granted to the Saskatoon Gas and Oil Company to supply the city with natural gas. Drilling operations near the city were unsuccessful and this contract lapsed. In July 1911 a franchise was granted an English syndicate for supplying the city with hydro-electric power and a street railway system. When this third attempt failed the city undertook installation of a street railway system as a municipal project. On January 1, 1912, the Municipal Street Railway began operations.

During the years 1911 to 1913 the School Board undertook a tremendous program of expansion. Princess, Albert, King George, Westmount, Buena Vista and Sutherland Public Schools were built. When the city took over King Edward School a new building by that name was erected on the present site. The Roman Catholics built their first separate school in 1911. Yet the rapidly increasing school population pressed hard on the heels of the builders.

The boom caused much building and moving of churches. Many of the early structures had been erected near the then business sector. It now became profitable to sell the sites and erect new buildings in quieter sections. St. Paul's Church was completed in 1911. The present Third Avenue United Church was built in 1912. In that year the cornerstone of St. John's Cathedral was laid. The Presbyterians had built St. Thomas Church in 1906 (named in memory of Thomas Copland who died that year). In 1914 they built Knox Presbyterian Church. The Baptists and the German Lutherans also built places of worship. Many smaller churches were erected to serve people in the suburbs.

Of course all developments and all changes were not spectacular. Perhaps the starkest in real estate drew attention elsewhere. In 1912 the *Capitol* ceased publication and *The Saskatoon Daily Star* appeared. It was owned by W. F. Herman. The adoption of a Coat-of-Arms by the City Council on January 20, 1913, passed almost unnoticed. Even the train wreck of the C.N.R. car *Ripling*, which crashed through the bridge March 4, 1912, made headlines but for a day. The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. erected buildings in 1912, financed by public subscription. The Saskatoon Horticultural Society was organized mainly through the good offices of Alex. Porteous, and the first annual flower show was held in a tent in August 1912. On May 25, 1913, the city established a public library in temporary quarters in the basement of the Oddfellows' Temple.

Saskatoon had early been a sporting town, the boom period brought sufficient money to provide sports grounds and followers. As early as 1904 hockey leagues, and basketball leagues had been organized. Saskatoon won the Strang Cup and

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS . . .

This occasion of the observance of the 70th Anniversary of our city's founding, provides an excellent time for us to pause and look back to past accomplishments before renewing our efforts to build for the future.

From a humble beginning as a tiny settlement on the banks of the Saskatchewan River in 1882 to a justly growing city of almost 54,000 in 1952 is an important accomplishment. That the facilities of the city have been able to keep pace with the changing times and increased demands is a tribute to the men and women who laid the groundwork for our community in years past.

It is well for us to remember that our forebears risked their all to establish a city of freedom based on the concepts of British justice. It is little to ask that we, in our turn, faithfully respect their cherished ideals and continue to build so that the future of Saskatoon may be safeguarded for generations yet unborn.

*Faith, mighty faith, the promise ours,
And looks to that alone
Laughs at impossibilities,
And cries it shall be done*

CHARLES WESLEY



This space contributed by the
CITY OF SASKATOON

In honor of those who laid strong the foundations that
our civic home might better stand the test of time.

the provincial hockey championship in 1905. In 1906 the first annual bonspiel was held and the next year the football association was formed. Cricket continued to attract sportsmen. By 1909 Saskatoon ventured further afield and entered the Western Canada Baseball League. Cairn Field was built in 1913. The ready money of the period 1910-1913 made for an enthusiastic sport following.

The boom ended in 1913. It had greatly hastened the development of the city and had sketched the broad profile of the city of today. Even as it was fading an industrial league was organized and a \$1,000,000 bond pledged to promote industry in the city. The impetus was gone, however, and activity slackened. Yet on the eve of the Great War Saskatoon could fairly claim to be "The fastest growing city in Canada," the "Hub City of the West."

THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918

The years 1914-1918 will always be remembered as the period of the Great War. Saskatoon citizens had held them so for this war fought thousands of miles away. A faded the lives and happiness of people in this western city. Of course city life went on with development increasingly affected by the demands of war, but the military note took precedence.

On July 28, 1914, the world plunged into war. Britain entered the struggle on August 4th. Ten days later the first volunteers left Saskatoon. Military organization actually dated back to 1907 when a company of the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles was organized. This unit had undergone re-organization emerging as the Saskatoon Fusiliers in 1914. It was commanded by Lt-Col. A. Dubnag and became part of the 11th Bn. C. I. F. Lt-Col. A. Lang raised 1,000 men for the 65th Bn. and a full Bn. joined the 96th Highlanders under Lt-Col. J. Glenn. Three platoons were raised from the University under Capt. J. P. Oliver and joined the 196 Western Universities Bn. In all more than 10,000 men volunteered from Saskatoon and district.

Saskatoon men were in action on the Western Front by 1915. They slogged through the ensuing bloody years to Ypres, St. Julien, Festubert, Somme, Vimy, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Arras, Dinant. Of many brave deeds recorded one received special mention. Sgt. Hugh Cairn, B. I. M. won the V.C. on November 1, 1918. He displayed incredible bravery in leading attacks on enemy machine gun positions. Severely wounded, he died the following day.

At home the war years brought a marked slowing down of material expansion as money went into war and materials went to war. Hourly street car service had been inaugurated to Suberland line in 1913 and this service was improved. A 21 inch watermain was constructed to replace the old 9-inch pipe serving Nutana. The council granted a gas franchise to the Northern Commercial Company but the well drilled at Boulder proved dry. There were not major undertakings indeed very few significant building developments highlighted this period. The Dominion Government Elevator was opened in 1913. The University Bridge (23rd Street) was completed in 1915. The I. Eaton Company began a five-story addition to their property on Avenue D, while the Ashdown Company was forced to rebuild following a fire in March, 1918. Building permits actually fell to \$20,000 in 1915.

The war intruded more and more on civilian life as casualties mounted and costs pyramided. The Armouries, the Convalescent Hospital, the various parsonage and relief agencies, and above all the convalescent home made citizens realize the meaning of war. The city, in stern support of those who advocated conscription,

(Continued on Page 44)



"The Home of Friendly Service"

Your MERCURY-LINCOLN-METEOR Dealer commenced business in January of 1946 and since that time has remodelled and expanded their premises to take care of their many friends among the motoring public.

From an original staff of sixteen employees to their present staff of forty-two, emphasis has been placed on their desire to provide friendly, efficient service for all makes of cars and trucks and to this end they have trained their mechanics and provided the latest in equipment and service facilities.

The parts department carry a complete stock of genuine Ford parts for all Ford products and supply the trade throughout central and northern Saskatchewan.

The company is owned and operated by W T A Flavell in the capacity of general manager, and J G Bell as sales manager, who have both been residents of Saskatoon for over thirty years and they look forward to continuing the pleasant relations they have enjoyed with their customers.

MER-LIN MOTORS LIMITED

✓ **MERCURY-LINCOLN-METEOR CARS**

✓ **B-A PEERLESS PRODUCTS**

✓ **GENUINE FORD PARTS**

✓ **GOODYEAR TIRES**

✓ **MERCURY TRUCKS**

Sunday, September 14th, 1952

PIONEERS' DAY

(Chairman—W. G. B. COURTNEY)

MORNING

Special Church Services

The following churches and congregations have signified their intention of holding special Celebration Services:

ANGLICAN—Christ Church, St. James', St. Mark's, St. George's, St. John's, All Saints'

BAPTIST—First Ukrainian.

CONFERENCE OF MENNONITES IN CANADA—First Mennonite Church of Saskatoon.

GREEK ORTHODOX—Ukrainian Greek Orthodox.

JEWISH—Congregation of Agudas Israel.

LUTHERAN—Trinity Lutheran.

PRESBYTERIAN—St. Andrew's.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—St. Joseph's, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, Church of the Martyrs.

SALVATION ARMY

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS—Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference.

UNITED—Grace United, Second Street United, Knox United, etc., etc.

3:00 p.m.—Unveiling of Pioneers' Cairn—Broadway Bridge and Saskatchewan Grassroots East.

4:00 p.m.—Community Service in Keweenaw Park.

5:00 p.m.—Reception for Old Timers (by invitation) in Y.M.C.A. by Saskatoon Women's Canadian Club.

9:00 p.m.—Band Concert for Old Timers (by invitation) in Caputo Theatre. Saskatoon Concert Band under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club, celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Band.

The following Fraternal and Benevolent Societies are marking the Celebration by special program features during the month of September:

Daughters of England, Ladies Orange Benevolent Association of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Chapter No. 4 Royal Arch Masons, Saskatoon Preceptory No. 55, Princess Mary L.A.B.A. No. 433, Victory Lodge No. 144, Queen Esther Rebekah Lodge No. 5, Lodge Progress No. 82, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Miriam Rebekah Lodge No. 24, Saskatoon Chapter No. 4, Order of the Eastern Star, Sons of England Bendis Society, etc., etc.

the Bay

Your Store of Value . . .



Thirty years' service to the people of
Saskatoon and district . . . 282 years'
service to the people of Canada. Every
year a milestone in the progress of a
great country and a great company.

We of the Hudson's Bay Company are
proud to be so closely associated with
the rich historical traditions and mod-
ern development of Western Canada.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1870

Monday, September 15th, 1952

COMMERCE DAY

(C. HARRISON—ALDERMAN JOHN CAIRNS)

- 11:30 a.m. Special Ceremony at Birthday Cake 71st Street, East of Lenoxp.
Official Opening—Mayor J. S. Mills and Official Party
Lighting of the Birthday Cake candles.
- 12:15 p.m. Rotary Luncheon: Presentation of Official Guests—Beaumont Hotel
Mr. Syd Buckwald, President and Chairman
Guest Speaker—J. W. Grant MacEwan.
- 2:30 p.m. Lew Clark's Carnival-Celebration Centre—operating afternoon and evening (South end of Second Avenue, near Arena)
- 6:15 p.m.—Civic Dinner—Beaumont Hotel.
Chairman—Mayor J. S. Mills.
Guest Speaker—Hon. T. C. Douglas.
- 9:00 p.m. Fireworks—contributed by R. Cameron Club

EXHIBIT IN CELEBRATION CENTRE

Bedouin Club, Technical School, etc. (Southern end of Second Avenue)

Arts and Crafts—Professional and Business Women's Club.

Agriculture in Relation to Saskatchewan.

Civic Developments and Facilities.

Note: See Tuesday Program for Art Exhibit, Thursday Program for Industrial Tours.

KEN PEAKER

proud to be associated with music and musical
people in Saskatoon since 1913



Ken Peaker Music & Piano Co.

426 Broadway, Saskatoon

Congratulations

to the City of Saskatoon
on its 70th Anniversary

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS LIMITED

IRON MOULDERS
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MANUFACTURERS

Founded in Saskatoon by JOHN A. EAST in the year 1910

"42 years of service to the Agricultural and
Industrial Trades in Western Canada"

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS LIMITED

Tuesday, September 16th, 1952

MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS

(Chairman: A. M. Burns)

- 11:30 a.m.—Special Ceremony at Birthday Cake—Twenty-first Street East of Genouah.
Honoring outstanding Citizens in Music and Fine Arts.
- 12:30 p.m. Luncheon—Bransborough Hotel
H. J. McCollum, President and Chairman
Entertaining the Artists
- 2:30 p.m. Lewchuk's Carnival Celebration Centre Operating afternoon and evening
- 4:00 p.m.—Reception and Open House—Y.W.C.A.

EXHIBITS

Retrospective Exhibition of Saskatoon Art at the Saskatoon Art Centre in the King George Arcade—September 16 to 28, inclusive.

Open House—September 16—1:00 to 9:30 p.m.

During the balance of the period the gallery will be open to the public daily from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m. and Friday evening 7:30 to 9:30.

On September 16—Watch for Artists at work outdoors.

The Retrospective Exhibition will represent the art work that has been done in Saskatoon over a period of years.

8:00 p.m. Grand Musical Program

Illustrating the Musical History of Saskatoon and featuring Evelyn Eby, Concert Pianist—Capitol Theatre.



THE HOME OF ARTHUR ROSE LIMITED

Second Avenue North, Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets
 WHERE ROSE SANITONE CLEANING, SHIRT LAUNDERING AND ROSE
 ART FURS ARE PRODUCED "If Rose Cleaned It, It's C L-E-A-N"

Second Avenue Between 24th and Twenty-fifth Streets

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PINDER'S DRUG STORES

Prescription Specialists



Boast a history of fine service to the public of
 Northern Saskatchewan for more than
 half the life of Saskatoon

Wednesday, September 17, 1952

SPORT AND RECREATION DAY

(Chairman GEORGE G. BATT)

11 30 a.m.—Special Ceremony at Birthday Cake on Twenty-four Street, East of Genotaph

Y.M.C.A. Display, and honoring outstanding citizens in the field of Recreation.

2 30 p.m.—Law Chuk's Carnival—Celebration Centre Operating afternoon and evening.

4 00 p.m. Rugby Game—Griffiths Stadium, Hilltops vs. Regina Bombers.

EXHIBITS

St. Paul's Hospital Display in T. Eaton Store window

8 15 p.m.—Portrait of a City—

A Program with music depicting the growth of Saskatoon.

Produced, written and composed by Neil Hains.

Technical direction by Walter Romanow

Featuring the Citizens of Saskatoon.

Evening performance Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the Arena.
Bank at Celebration Centre.

10 00 p.m.—Community and Feature Dancing under the production and management of the Dale Carnegie Club.

Note For other sporting events, consult daily newspaper



CONGRATULATIONS . . . to the City of Saskatoon on its 70th Anniversary



Seventy years ago this region along the Saskatchewan was a land unpopulated and undeveloped. Today the thriving metropolis of Saskatoon is the centre of a great agricultural area with attendant services and industry. The people of this community look to the past with pride—to the future with confidence.

United Grain Growers Limited, the West's own pioneer farm co-operative, is proud to be associated with the citizens of Saskatoon and surrounding districts. The Company's expanding elevator services—its Saskatoon facilities—offices, warehouse and Retail Hardware Store, express its confidence in a fine community.

"In Union is Strength"

UNITED GRAIN  GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG - CALGARY - EDMONTON
SASKATOON - REGINA

Thursday, September 18th, 1952

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY DAY

(Chairman - W. P. Nott)

- 11 30 a.m.—Special Ceremony at Birthday Cake on Twenty-four Street East of Cenotaph
- 12 15 p.m.—Luncheon—Beasborough Hotel.
Board of Trade and invited Agricultural and Industrial leaders.
- 2 30 p.m.—Law's Chuk's Carnival Celebration Centre Operating afternoon and evening.

INDUSTRIAL TOURS

Throughout the week the Board of Trade will conduct tours to various industrial and other plants. Cars for the tours will be at the Beasborough at 10 00 a.m. daily. The dates will be given in the daily press and over local radio stations.

For University Exhibits, see Friday program.

8.15 p.m. Portrait of a City

A Pageant with music depicting the growth of Saskatoon

Produced, written and composed by Ned Harris

Technical direction by Walter Romanow

Featuring the Citizens of Saskatoon.

Evening performance Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the Arena

Bank at Celebration Centre

- 10 00 p.m. Feature and Community Dancing under the production and management of the Dale Carnegie Club.

50 OUT OF 70

For Half a Century, in one way and another, the name WENTZ in the history of Saskatoon has symbolized a certain high standard of service in lumber, building supplies and fuel. That high standard it is our firm resolve to maintain now and during the next seventy years.



TWO WELL STOCKED YARDS
IN SASKATOON

C.H. WENTZ LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

Avenue H and 22nd Street
Phone 6181

616 10th Street
Phone 97558

Friday, September 19th, 1962

EDUCATION AND LABOR DAY

(Chairmen—ALDERMAN BERT SEARS)

- 11:50 a.m.—Special Ceremony at Birthday Cake on Twenty-first Street, East of Cenotaph
Under the joint auspices of the Saskatoon and District Labor Council and the Trades and Labor Council.
- 2:00 p.m.—Collegiate- Rugby Parade and Games—Griffiths Stadium.
- 2:30 p.m.—Lewchuk's Carnival—Celebration Centre—Operating afternoon and evening.
- 2:30 p.m.—Laying of the Cornerstone of Medical College Hospital, University Campus.
- 3:30 p.m.—Ceremony at Little Stone School House by Victoria School and L.O.B.E., University Campus.

UNIVERSITY EXHIBITS

This Exhibit will indicate the History of the University and will show the work and activity of the various Departments and Colleges.

Open on Thursday afternoon, Friday morning and afternoon, and Saturday morning.

At the University—List of exhibits and location, available at the University.

- 8:00 p.m.—Dinner—Under the joint auspices of the Saskatoon and District Labor Council, and the Trades and Labor Council—Club 400.
- 8:15 p.m.—Portrait of a City—
A Pageant with music depicting the growth of Saskatoon.
Produced, written and composed by Ned Harris.
Technical direction by Walter Romanow.
Featuring the Citizens of Saskatoon.
Evening performance Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the Arena
Rink at Celebration Centre.
- 8:50 p.m.—Exercises and Reception at Princess-Alexandra School—Marking its 40th Anniversary, and the reopening of the School—Avenue G and Twentieth Street West.
- 9:00 p.m.—Grand Labor Ball—Club 400.
- 10:00 p.m.—Feature and Community Dancing under the production and management of the Dale Carnegie Club.

GET INTO *Modern* AVIATION



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OR TRAIN ON WEEKENDS WITH
406 CITY OF SASKATOON AUXILIARY SQUADRON
Phone 20281 - Lora, 258

Saturday, September 20th, 1952

SERVICES' DAY

(Chairman—BRIGADIER P. C. KILMER)

11.30 a.m.—Grand Parade.

12.00 a.m.—Special Military Service at Birthday Cake on Twenty-first Street, East of Cenotaph.

12.30 p.m.—Military Luncheon.

2.30 p.m.—Law'shuk's Carnival Celebration Centre. Operating afternoon and evening.

2.50 p.m.—Military Demonstration at Exhibition Grounds and adjacent river bank. Combined Naval, Infantry and Air Forces.

4.30 p.m.—Civil Defence Display.

6.00 p.m.—Barbecue under the auspices of the Lion's Club.

7.00 p.m.—Community Dancing in the Arena under the auspices of the Optimist Club.

9.00 p.m.—University Student Street Dance.

10.00 p.m.—Fireworks.

12.00 p.m.—Official Closing and Candles extinguished.

Congratulations Saskatoon On 70 Years of Progress



**SAFEWAY, YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR FOOD SHOP-
PING IN SASKATOON, HAS GROWN WITH THE CITY
FOR THE PAST 23 YEARS.**

OUR MARK OF PROGRESS

- ✓ New Deluxe Food Store
- ✓ Self Service Meats
- ✓ Frozen Foods
- ✓ Free Parking while you shop

BE SURE - - SHOP SAFEWAY

ONLY **6** YEARS FOR US



BUT WE WANT

TO CELEBRATE WITH SASKATOON

Saskatchewan **GOVERNMENT**

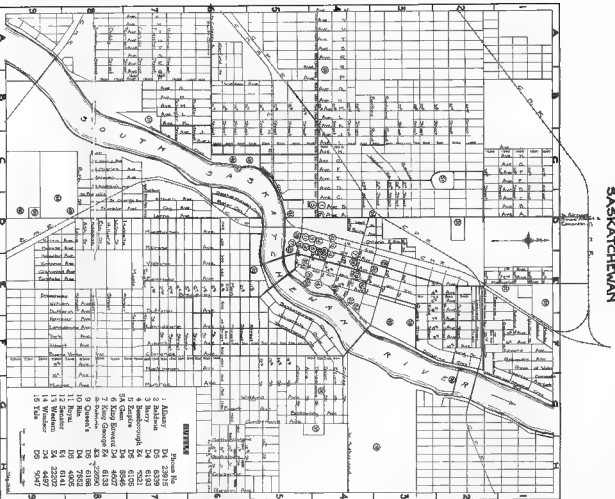
INSURANCE



SASKATOON



CITY OF SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN



- STAGE OF INTEREST**
- 16 Naval Barracks
 - 17 Canadian Legion
 - 18 Cathedral
 - 19 University of Saskatchewan
 - 20 Nutana Collegiate
 - 21 Memorial Avenue
 - 22 Tourist Camp
 - 23 C.N.R. Depot
 - 24 C.P.R. Depot
 - 25 Y.M.C.A.
 - 26 Y.W.C.A.
 - 27 Saultemont
 - 28 Art Centre
 - 29 City Hospital
 - 30 St. Paul's Hospital
 - 31 Normal School
 - 32 School for the Deaf
 - 33 Woodlawn Cemetery
 - 34 Knox United Church
 - 35 St. John's Anglican Cathedral
 - 36 St. Paul's R.C. Cathedral
 - 37 St. Andrew's Free Church
 - 38 Arcona Park
 - 39 Kiwanis Park
 - 40 Swimming Pool, Ave. H
 - 41 Power House
 - 42 Technical School
 - 43 Wheeler Fair Bldg (S.L.L.)
 - 44 Exhibition Grounds
 - 45 S.V'n Golf & Country Club
 - 46 Dam
 - 47 Boat Club
 - 48 Victoria Park
 - 49 Central Park
 - 50 City Hall
 - 51 Ashworth-Holmes Park
 - 52 Lutheran Seminary
 - B7
 - E4
 - D5
 - H3
 - E5
 - E1
 - D9
 - D4
 - D3
 - E5
 - E1
 - B7
 - E4
 - F3
 - B4
 - D2
 - G4
 - E1
 - E4
 - E4
 - E4
 - E5
 - D5
 - E5
 - E2
 - C6
 - D5
 - D6
 - D9
 - D9
 - G2
 - C6
 - C5
 - F3
 - E4
 - C2
 - G4



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Cherry Agencies	208 Centra. Chambers	91557
C. T. Hall	302 C.P.R. Building	6837
C. V. Henderson	Assault Sask	
Huber & Company	416 Albert Street	92304
E. R. Leonard	426 1st Street East	93440
J. Loewen	606 Bedford Road	7296
E. A. Ludwig	309 9th Street East	96840
P. G. Makareff	301 Burke Building	23831
J. R. Olson	1017 Avenue I South	5479
J. Pope	Desule Sask	
L. O. Rayner	115 10th St. Sutherland	21009
A. Reider	105 C.P.R. Building	25666
Saskatoon Agencies	Avenue Building	7552

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Agency Department		22.40
Claims Service Centre		6666

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OR SUMMER

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of Saskatoon's History of Progress
for over 20 years.



CORPSE MANUFACTURING
211 West Street East
SASKATOON
Sask.

Saskatoon's 70th Anniversary

Saskatoon's 70th Anniversary marks
our twenty-second year in business in
this city.

We are pleased to have been associated,
even though in a small way, with the
growth of the city and join all citizens
and friends in celebrating its 70th birth-
day.

May it grow and prosper so that on
its 100th Anniversary it will truly be the
High City of the West.

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THE BEST TAXI SERVICE

**REASONABLE
RATES**

elected J. R. Wilson as a Union Candidate in the 1917 federal election. The telegram brought more than the allotted quota of Victory Bonds. By 1917 women automobile drivers were a common sight. There were annoying shortages and, as the war dragged on, rationing and economy drives were imposed.

The news of the Armistice November 11, 1918, was received with great rejoicing. Citizens gave vent to their relief in exuberant merry making while University students in quarantine for influenza, held their own celebration. The year 1918 closed on a note of relief and sadness and a whisper of optimism.

A DECADE OF INTEGRATION

The decade following the war was necessarily one of readjustments as returning soldiers sought civilian homes and jobs and industries vying back to production of consumer goods. Saskatoon went through this experience in common with other localities. Despite a flu epidemic and a depression the end of the period saw the city once again on the flood tide of prosperity. By 1929 the more scars left by the boom of 1912 had been healed and a more compact mature city resulted.

Following close on the cessation of war a severe epidemic of influenza struck in Saskatoon. The death toll from this scourge actually exceeded that of war. It was found necessary to set up temporary hospital space at the University and in the Y.M.C.A. to cope with the situation. The epidemic was controlled and an admirable community spirit emerged from the crisis.

During 1919 most of the Saskatoon veterans returned. They found cities in a period of shortages and labor troubles. The housing shortage was the most pressing problem and through the cooperation of a Civic Town Planning Committee and the Great War Veterans Association certain privileges were granted returned men who wished to build homes. Scarcity of materials and high costs held back construction and the problem persisted with varying intensity. The veterans, too, competed in the labor market and gave an impetus to union organization. Organized union activity in Saskatoon actually dated back to 1906 when the Saskatoon Typographical Union was formed. In 1909 the Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council was chartered under President Bob Youbell. By 1919 labor consciousness had sharpened and considerable sympathy existed for the One Big Union movement. The union supported the candidature of A. M. Eddy as Labor candidate for Saskatoon in 1927. Only with the gradual return of more normal times did the intensity of feeling lessen.

The existing discontent, both urban and rural, found a spokesman in a Saskatoon publication entitled *Turner's Weekly*. H. Turner and A. P. Waldron, both veterans, pooled their resources in 1918 and began a venture in journalism. *Turner's Weekly* was in the tradition of the Nation. It attacked abuse of power and use of privilege. It was strong in support of veterans seeking re-employment in civilian life. It encouraged trade unions to seek economic justice. Yet it was a satirical magazine seeking to enlighten rather than to bloodred. Politically it supported the cause of the farmers. *Turner's Weekly* ceased publication in 1929. The tradition lived on, however, as the plant later became the property of the publishers of the farmers organ, *The Progressive*, and still later of *The Western Producer*. The former owners found employment with the new business.

The return to peace brought civic affairs more to the fore. Daylight Saving Time voted down in 1914, was enforced in 1919 but was again voted down in the fall elections. The ward system was abolished and a system of proportional representation approved by vote that same year. A serious accident on the street railway

Congratulations . . .

ON SASKATOON'S 70th ANNIVERSARY

We take pleasure in saluting the achievements which mark the city's progress and are proud that our Company has shared in its growth and welfare for the past sixty years.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

J. W. Simonds, Branch Manager, Saskatoon



Growing and Progressing With SASKATOON

VISITORS ARE
EXTENDED A CORDIAL
INVITATION TO TOUR



OUR MODERN FLOUR MILL ROLLED OATS MILL
PUL-O-PEP FEED PLANT

SEPT 15th - Free Transportation from Beasborough

The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited

SASKATOON, SASK.

system March 3, 1922, occasioned when the brakes on car No. 4 failed to hold and the car plunged off the traffic bridge led to a thorough check of civic utilities. One result of this was the extension of the street lighting system. Andrew Leslie had succeeded C. J. Yorath as City Commissioner in 1921 just as the depression laid down on the country. Under his able direction the City weathered the difficulty and later by 1923, Saskatoon was able to expand civic services. In that year a west wing was added to the City Hospital and a new grandstand built at Exhibition Park. In 1929 a new power plant was constructed and work begun on a new Police Station while plans were ahead for a Warner Fair Building. The fire department had two severe tests during the decade—the first a spectacular fire at the Quaker Oats plant in 1919, the second a terrible blaze which razed the J. I. Case building in 1929.

Industrially Saskatoon had prospered by the war and after a period of hesitancy, 1919-1921 enjoyed a further vigorous period. The John East Iron Works, a pioneer business, had greatly expanded due to war demands. The Industrial League had encouraged the establishment of a Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Cold Storage Plant in 1914. The Kinnels Corporation built in 1913. There was little building for the next five years, though the re-organization of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian National Railways as Canadian National Railways gave better train service to the city. The Hodson & Ray Company bought the J. F. Cairns store early in 1922. In 1927 the tempo of business and building quickened. A 11 room school was built in 1927. That year saw Robin Hood Milling Company buy up the Factors Mill. This company opened a plant in Saskatoon the following year. The F. Eaton Company bought a store site on 4th Avenue in 1928. The tide of expansion rose through 1928 to reach a peak in 1929, the Massey Harris Company began construction. Macleod Company came in, the Modern Laundry Building went up and the Federal Building was started. Building permits rose to \$6,000,000.00 for 1929.

More than 700 returned men went to University in 1919-20 swelling the enrolment to 1407. Space was at a premium but the long range building plans brought relief. A new Physics Building was opened in 1921. St. Andrews opened in 1923, the Chemistry Building in 1924, the Field Husbandry Building and Rutherford Bunk in 1929. Pioneering this advance the Public School Board built Massey, Massey and Wilson Schools. Two new College for Inspectors, Bedford Road and City Park, were opened. There had been a Normal School in the city since 1912 but not until 1925 did this institution have a permanent home. In that year the present Normal School Building was formally opened.

Three projects were undertaken by Saskatoon citizens to commemorate those who gave their lives for the country. The most publicized of these was a Memorial Avenue sponsored by the IOOF. Under the able direction of Mrs. A. H. Hanson and Mrs. J. W. A. Jarvis a plan was evolved whereby for a nominal sum the IOOF undertook to plant an elm tree bearing a fallen soldier's name for each request received. This fine plan received country wide praise. Two years of student effort culminated in 1927 in the dedication of the Memorial Gates at the main entrance to the University. On November 11, 1929, the Cenotaph, Saskatoon's War Memorial, was unveiled at a public ceremony.

There was a noticeable broadening of interests in the city during the decade following the war. Saskatoon won honors at the Musical Festival in 1921. The IOOF equipped a Well Baby Clinic and a Sick Baby Clinic in 1922. In July, 1923, CJOQ radio station began broadcasting. In 1924 a Provincial Sanatorium was established in the city. A new Swimming Pond was opened in Victoria Park in 1925. In 1926 the city extended the freedom of Saskatoon to Aaron Sapiro.

GROWING WITH SASKATOON



.909

Since 1919 when our plant was located in the long building pictured above we have kept pace with Saskatoon's progress by constantly expanding to meet the needs of the western economy. Today our modern factory employs over 100 people in the premises pictured below.

We of Richardson Road Machinery are happy to take our place in Saskatoon's affairs and proud to share it.

Saskatoon's 70 Years of Progress



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Glen Hotel ..	Phone 6384
King Edward Hotel	Phone 4807
King George Hotel	Phone 6133
Patricia Hotel ...	Phone 21391
Ritz Hotel	Phone 21339
Royal Hotel - . . .	Phone 5508
Senator Hotel	Phone 6141
Western Hotel	Phone 6141
Windsor Hotel ..	Phone 4497
Queen's Hotel - ...	Phone 6168
Yale Hotel	Phone 5947



Almost since the first days of settlement in this district, hotels have played an important part in the community affairs of Saskatoon.

Throughout the years, Saskatoon's Hotels have kept pace with the changing times to provide constantly improving standards of efficiency and comfort.

The members of this Association are pleased to be a part of the Saskatoon story proud to share in the progress that has marked our city's development.

Resolution: In the Council Chambers held in the City of Saskatoon on the 7th of July, 1926, whereas Aaron Saparo of Chicago is generally conceded to be the most inspiring organizer of co-operative farm enterprises and best informed man upon both their legal powers and their economic possibilities and whose services were largely instrumental in placing the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool upon a firm foundation and, whereas this city is wholly dependent upon agriculture for its existence, it is fitting that Mr Saparo's successful endeavours in furthering the interests of the farmers should be suitably recognized. Moved by Alderman Mills and seconded by Alderman Porter and unanimously carried, that the freedom of the city be conferred upon Mr. Saparo on his forthcoming visit. It was conferred on July 14th, 1926. The distinguished visitor's book was signed by Aaron Saparo—a Freeman. *The only one.*

organizer of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section set up headquarters in Saskatoon during 1926. In 1927 the city held a three-day celebration to mark Saskatoon's coming of age as a city. By 1927 a flying club had been organized. In sports, hockey took the spotlight at the beginning of the period as the famous Cook Brothers with the Saskatoon Crescents played in the Western Canada Professional Hockey League. The great sporting event of 1928 was the winning of a world's championship by Ethel Catherwood at the Olympic Games. On September 12, 1928, *The Phoenix* and *The Star* amalgamated to appear under the name *The Star Phoenix*.

In June, 1923, the Public Library had moved into a building on 3rd Avenue purchased from the G.W.V.A. Estens bought this building in 1927 and the library was forced to move into temporary quarters in Central Chambers. Finally in 1929 a new library building was completed. The Saskatoon Public Library was able to extend its service considerably from its new home and a branch library was shortly afterwards established to serve the West Side. Somewhat later a second branch was set up in Nutana.

By 1929 Saskatoon was again at the peak of a cycle. The population of the city was increasing rapidly, commercial activity had reached new heights, both home building and industrial construction were at record levels. But this was no repetition of 1912. That had been a speculative pioneer boom, this was the result of the cumulative process of integration. In 1929 Saskatoon was a modern city with depth and balance.

A DECADE OF DEPRESSION

Following the good years came ten lean years. Abruptly in 1930 Saskatoon was caught up in a world-wide depression. As this depression lengthened and deepened temporary expedients proved ineffective. Unemployment and privation tested the material and moral resources of the city. The deadening pull of continuing relief rolls frayed normal bonds of sympathy. By the end of the decade, however, the people of Saskatoon had fairly met the worst and they wore the hard-time badge more blithely.

The building program of 1929 lasted over into 1930 and, in addition, several new projects were begun. In June, 1930, work was started on a School for the Deaf. Premier J. I. McAndrew was the driving force behind this. There was general satisfaction when C.N.R. officials decided to begin construction of a hotel. In January, 1930, the Saskatchewan Power Commission took over the

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But a Fundamental Right!

Saskatchewan's Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation



ASSISTING THOSE WHO,
BECAUSE OF SICKNESS,
AGE OR OTHER MISFORTUNE,
ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE
FOR THEMSELVES

CHILD WELFARE

OLD AGE
ASSISTANCE

BLINDNESS
ALLOWANCES

CIVILIAN
REHABILITATION

EMERGENCY
HOUSING

MOTHERS'
ALLOWANCES

SOCIAL AID

CORRECTIONS
WORK

FIELD
SERVICES

NURSING HOME
SERVICES

• • •

Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation

Government of Saskatchewan



HON J H STURDY
Minister

J S. WHITE
Deputy Minister

operation of the city's power plant and began necessary alterations. On March 3rd air mail service was inaugurated the city undertaking the wiring of the airport for night flying. But even with this activity there was considerable unemployment in the city by the end of the year.

The first attempt to cope with unemployment resulted in a sharing of costs with senior governments, the city to bear one-third. Some 500 unemployed were bussed and fed in a camp at the Exhibition Grounds. In 1931 a program of relief works sponsored by the Federal Government was inaugurated. Under that plan a new survey was run at 19th Street and a system of storm sewers completed. During 1931 a Technical School and a Nurses Home were built. Yet there were 107 families on relief in the city by September 1931. Despite government assistance and the work done by voluntary organizations a certain bitterness developed and unemployed men staged parades in spontaneous protest against existing conditions.

There was no let-up in the depression in 1932 or 1933 or 1934 as drought, wind and grasshoppers took heavy toll of crops in the area. Work on the Broadway Bridge gave jobs to many in the city during 1932 but when the completion of this bridge in November the Federal Government discontinued relief works. The city set up a Civil Relief Board to distribute food and fuel to relief recipients and extended work on civic improvements. The relief problem was so great however that local measures failed and in 1934 a Relief Appeal Board was set up in an effort to find a solution to the problem.

The picture was not wholly black. The Board of Trade sponsored a "Saskatoon Special" in 1931 in an attempt to advertise the Hudson Bay Route. This attracted much interest. A bill to grant a gas franchise to Tri-Cities Utilities was defeated on a close vote. A Trans-Canada Air Pageant sponsored by the Aero Club in August, 1931 attracted nearly 10,000 spectators. The Saskatoon Quakers returning home in March, 1934 with the International Ice Hockey Federation Cup received an enthusiastic welcome. A Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra organized and directed by Dean Collingwood won many plaudits for its concerts. The Board of Trade was even able to attract some industry to the city and Canada Egg Products, Hiway Refineries and the Edson Egg Powdering Plant set up in business. A Made-in-Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition in 1934 met with considerable success.

By 1935 after five years of depression, the turning point appeared to have been reached. Materially worse times were still to come, but the morale of the people had rallied. The statistics were grim enough. The street railway system continued to operate at a loss as it had done since 1930. The city budget was out of balance. The direct cost of relief to the city was averaging more than \$100,000.00 a year. The population of the city 43,251 in 1931 had dropped to 41,734 by 1935. But even by 1935 people began to hope and to plan that next year would take them round the corner to prosperity.

In 1935 the Board of Trade organized a "pay your taxes" campaign. It was surprisingly successful. The visit of the Chief Scout and Chief Guide gave new impetus to youth movements. The opening of the Brudenburgh Hotel in December seemed to indicate that business was picking up. There was some activity in 1936 as Quaker Oats Company and Imperial Oil Company carried out building projects. St. Thomas More College and Griffiths Stadium were completed at the University. Building permits reached up to the \$200,000.00 mark from the figure of \$80,000.00 for 1934. But the years 1937 and 1938 were years of blighted hopes as near crop failures in the area emphasized hardship. Cost of direct relief reached a peak in the latter year with the city paying \$197,072.96 of a total of \$476,481.13

WESTERN TRACTOR and Equipment Co. Ltd.

Salutes
the City of Saskatoon



and extends congratulations on its SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION and acknowledges its marvellous progress to date!

We of Western Tractor date our history to only the Seventh Anniversary, but in that short while our objective aim has been to better serve Saskatoon and Northern Saskatchewan by supplying ALLIS-CHALMERS tractors and motor graders, GAR WOOD scrapers, BAKER donors G M DIESEL power units, and many other lines of machinery for industrial and agricultural uses and the petroleum industry.

Our premises on 625 FIRST AVENUE are manned by factory trained personnel, our Parts supply is always adequate, our Service is prompt and efficient. To satisfy our customers is our primary aim. We invite you to visit our plant and showroom at 625 First Avenue at any time.

For your machinery requirements, see us first—it's always a pleasure to serve you.

Ard Aman

General
Manager

GROWING WITH SASKATOON

On this—SASKATOON'S 70th ANNIVERSARY YEAR—we at ROYAL MOTORS, look forward to continued growth of our City and our Business.



ROYAL MOTORS LIMITED

Phone 7449

- 19 23rd Street East

Phone 29225

Kaiser - Morris - Henry J



Fig. 1. The gate.

Fig. 2. The gate. The gate is open.

☆ 46 Years of Service!



More than 46 years ago the late James R. Wilson brought a modest shipment of furniture into Saskatoon and from that shipment grew the idea in his mind of establishing a furniture store. Some years later J. C. Drinkle wished to acquire this piece of real estate and he had to purchase the furniture store

to get it. He changed the name to The Great West Furniture Company. Two ladies were selected to go down to Grand Rapids to buy the highest grade furniture that was made on the American continent. When this shipment of three railroads arrived it was a few days wonder in Saskatoon. Nothing had been seen like it before. Any furniture that had been shown before was the cheapest make possible. The people at first were simply horrified at being asked to pay \$150.00 for a dining room set. They had been used to painted maple at about \$40.00 for a whole set.

Today you will find scattered throughout the homes of Saskatoon and Northern Saskatchewan pieces brought in at that time you will find them a little worn but as sound as the day they were bought!

From that day on it became a principle of The Great Western Furniture store never to sacrifice quality for price and to make a continuous effort to educate the people to the artistic and beautiful in home furnishings.

Today the management and staff of The Great Western Furniture Company, Limited join with all public-spirited citizens in the wish that in the future Saskatoon will be an even "Bigger and Better" city in which to live.

**THE
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE CO. LTD.**
"THE HOUSE OF GOOD HOME FURNISHINGS"

spent. A ban on "rod-riding" left many unemployed stranded in the city—a situation alleviated somewhat by a program of civic improvement undertaken as a relief measure.

The building of the Arena in 1937 was listened to as a civic challenge to the depression. It was truly a civic effort as subscribers to the number of 2000 gave financial aid. Work could only proceed as funds permitted and the progress of the building was watched with the keenest interest. In a last drive for funds the Young Men's Section of the Board of Trade raised the needed money by means of an amateur show in the Capstan Theatre. The building was finished in October and capacity crowds watched two National Hockey League teams, the New York Americans and the New York Rangers, play exhibition games. The formal opening was held November 19.

There was further evidence of solidarity in the community. A crowd numbering 15,000 participated in the coronation celebration of May 12, 1937. A large crowd attended the dedication of Coronation Park. The Board of Trade took an active part in promoting interest in the improvement of the Saskatoon airport so that the city might become a stopping point on a new mail route. C. T. Gooding became the new manager of the combined Saskatchewan Poultry and Dairy Prods, emphasizing anew the interdependence of city and rural interests.

Conditions were more promising in the spring of 1939 and there was more of interest at home. The International situation was dark but in Saskatoon interest centered on the visit of the King and Queen. On June 3rd Their Majesties arrived to be greeted by a crowd of more than 150,000. It was the greatest civic welcome ever staged in the city as people gathered to voice their loyalty to the throne.

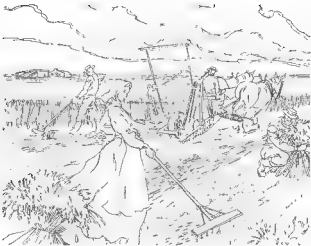
Good crop prospects, a quickening industry and buoyancy of prices during the summer brought some assurance that the worst was over. Saskatoon citizens could look back over ten years of depression with no pride. The city had spent nearly \$2,000,000.00 on relief and had yet maintained essential services. The suffering and anxiety had been borne with fortitude. The spirit of Saskatoon had won through.

WAR, 1939-1945

Europe joined to war in September, 1939. The British people soberly went to war to defend freedom. Once again the story of Saskatoon ran in two channels—military and civilian.

The Saskatoon Light Infantry (S.L.I.) mobilized under Lt. Col. J. M. Clelland in September, 1939. The unit left the city for Britain on December 4. Men and women joined other units of the army, the navy, the airforce, the merchant navy and the auxiliary services. Saskatoon men took part in the Battle of Britain in 1940, in the Spitzbergen expedition in 1941, in Dieppe in 1942, in the invasion of Sicily in 1943 and Normandy in 1944. Casualty lists mourned at the attack on Europe intensified air and land forces co-ordinating their efforts. The Humber Line, Caen, Falaise, Hochwald became familiar terms. Victory was won at last as Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945. On October 3, 1945, the S.L.I. came home and the city's thanks to all her sons and daughters went out in the welcome given the city's own unit.

The urgency of war stimulated industry and building in Saskatoon. The milling companies got into full production by the end of 1939. The C.N.R. station was rushed to completion. Work on the dam was completed in March, 1940. Fred Mendel set up the Intercontinental Pork Packers plant in 1940 and



THE PIONEERING SPIRIT . . .

which animated her early settlers lives on today in Saskatoon, whose enterprise and initiative have raised her to her present high place in the economy of the province and the nation.

In the story of Saskatoon's growth, The Royal Bank of Canada has played an important role. It has been an integral part of her development, matching with expanding services and facilities the needs of a constantly growing city.

The Royal Bank maintains two branches in Saskatoon—two strong links in a chain of more than 170 branches serving Canadians and Canadian business throughout the country and in many foreign lands.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

241 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH
V. G. Mills, Manager

NUTANA BRANCH
V. R. Phillips, Manager

by 1942 was processing 4000 hogs a week. Cooperative Livestock Producers extended their plant. The economic demands of war progressively pushed the whole industrial life of the city to produce at capacity.

Many military establishments were set up in the city as Saskatoon served as a recruiting and training centre. The Exhibition grounds and the Airport were taken over by the Federal Government early in the war. A Machine Gun School, a division of the R.C.M.C. and No. 4 Service Flying Training School were set up during 1940. Many warehouses and other buildings were taken over to provide accommodation for various units. In 1941 No. 7 Post a Training School was set up. The influx of New Zealanders and Australians training under the Commonwealth Training Plan, gave the city a cosmopolitan air. The city had a total blackout in 1941 and in 1942 a Civil Defence organization was set up under Col. R. W. Stawer. Later in 1941 J.M.C.S. Centre was completed.

As the war progressed military needs bit deeper into civilian life. National Registration was carried out in August 1940. In that year also the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was set up and a system of price control and rationing began. Foodstuffs became scarce and restaurant owners closed down one day a week. The 1942 crop was harrowed with the aid of students, business men and office girls. Mason Michalukiewicz directing the supply of sugar to the farmers. In addition to all this organization in the city raised money and food for various patriotic projects and citizens willingly provided hours of British values.

Civil affairs of necessity were in the background early in the war. A Consumers' Guild organization was formed in 1939, the voters approved a by-law granting the Northern Natural Gas Company a franchise in 1940, a Recreation Centre for men was opened in 1943, an Art Centre and a Teen-Age Centre were set up in 1944. But these were minor matters. Not until the end of the war seemed near did emphasis shift to developments on the home front. Then in 1945 the problem of housing was solved. The city entered an agreement with Wartime Housing Ltd. by which that corporation would build houses on sites provided by the city. Mrs. C. Mahon was appointed Director of Emergency Housing. At the same time Reconstruction Minister J. H. Sturdy was instrumental in making available Commonwealth Apartments to house married veterans.

The end of the war saw Saskatoon busy and bustling. The city had sent some 7000 men to war. Citizens had given more than \$4,000,000.00 to welfare drives. Saskatoon industries had supplied tons and tons of food and materials. All this from a city which in 1939 had just emerged from ten years of depression. Once more a stern challenge had been met and overcome. Citizens turned with vigor to problems of re-adjustment in a civilian world.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Following the war Saskatoon has enjoyed a period of uninterrupted prosperity. True there were problems as returned personnel downed cities and factories changed over to a peacetime economy. There was a shortage of housing and a shortage of many materials. But prices were high, jobs were available, wages were rising, margins were safe. Good work progress was made.

The housing shortage had existed with varying degrees of acuteness since the boom years. The depression and the war interrupted normal building development and when veterans returned and enrolments at the University soared, the situation became more acute. Scarcity of materials and the demands of the defence program made it impossible for private builders to cope with the situation. In

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SASKATOON THE FIRST CITY IN WESTERN CANADA
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31 BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN SERVING
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**Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery
Association Limited**

SASKATOON BRANCH

the years immediately following the war the Community Apartments were enlarged and provision made for single men to stay in residence at the airport. Various housing schemes were carried out by private and public agencies. Home building however did not keep pace with needs.

In postwar years a wide range of building program got under way at the University. An extension to the Engineering Building and a National Research Building were completed in 1944. Since that date new buildings have been added to the College of Agriculture and a Medical Building has been opened. Future plans call for a University Hospital, a Murray Memorial Library and Archives Building, a Nurses Home and a Student Union Building.

National plans for defence have brought Saskatoon permanent army, navy, and airforce units. A new Armouries is pending. In line with general plans for civil air defence Saskatoon has set up the necessary machinery.

Most acute unrest was evident in the city in 1946 and 1947 as laborers and producers sought security in the face of rising prices. Some 400 farmers picketed the Union Stockyards and International Packers as part of a 30-day non-delivery strike called by the I. F. C. Saskatchewan Section. There were no serious consequences. In the grain labor relations have been good.

Fire swept the J. I. Case Building in 1946. In December of the same year the most tragic fire in Saskatoon's history occurred. The Barry Hotel burned causing the death of 11 persons and injuring 18 others. Civic elections had voted for the three platform system in 1946. This was in operation by June of 1947 and the enlarged fire fighting force had its first big test when it successfully combated a fire in the College Building on October 27, 1947.

There have been other developments of city wide interest. The play-off for the Macdonald Brier was held in the city in 1946 with Dab Henderson's rink from the Regina Curling Club representing Saskatchewan. The first annual Provincial Art Exhibition opened in Saskatoon on May 6, 1946. The old tram car system was converted to a trolley bus service in postwar years. Saskatoon has now become an important hub for airway traffic. A second radio station has been granted a licence. The city gave a warm welcome to H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip on the occasion of their all too brief visit to the city in the fall of 1955.

Since the thirties Saskatoon has become a significant industrial centre. The war brought physical plants and skilled workers and in the main the various establishments converted to provide military needs. Following the war Intercontinental Packers began processing cattle and sheep and annual handled more than a quarter of the total Saskatchewan kill. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers built a large vegetable oil plant and a milling plant. H. W. Robertson undertook a million-dollar extension in 1950. In postwar years more than 100 new businesses have opened in the city. There is an air of expectancy in Saskatoon today as the frequency of gas and oil strikes in the province recede. The city has an unlimited supply of water, it is the hub of railway, highway and airway traffic, it has physical plants and research facilities, it has skilled labor and business leadership. An assured supply of natural gas, a find of light oil, could make Saskatoon the leading industrial centre of the prairie.

THE SEVENTEETH BIRTHDAY

As citizens celebrate this Seventeenth Anniversary Saskatoon is again on the swell of expansion. Her population is increasing, her finances are sound, business is good, the area she serves is prosperous. Her problems are those of expansion.

Robin Hood Flour Mills Limited

CONGRATULATES

the City of Saskatoon

on its arrival at the mature age of 70 years -with an
extensive background of progress and achievement



A quarter of a century ago, we made Saskatoon our home. We grew and thrived with you and today are prouder than ever to be here to extend to you, on this important occasion, our sincere good wishes for your continued growth and development.

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A History of Saskatoon Pharmacy

THE ARRIVAL of the temperance colonists in 1883 brought with it Saskatoon's first druggist from Hamilton Ont., Thomas Copland. His name was famous in Ontario as the discoverer of Copland's Sweet Laxative. In the main he was not associated with Pharmacy but entered real estate business instead.

In 1902 there were two drug stores in operation, of which Mr. F. J. Johnson was the first. The other store was the Saskatoon Drug Co. Ltd., of which Mr. A. H. Clark was the secretary. These stores advertised such sundry items as jardeners, vases, toilet pick holders, biscuit jars and other other assorted hardware.

The early advertisements of patent medicines indicated cure all products. *Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People* were sure cures for such ailments as rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart trouble, St. Vitus dance, dyspepsia, kidney ailments etc. Today such claims are under the Pure Food and Drug Act.

On May 8, 1903, the Saskatoon Drug Co. stock and business were purchased by Mr. E. A. Riam, formerly of Morden, Man. Two of his sons are now practicing pharmacy in Saskatoon.

In 1909 Mr. A. McBean and the late W. A. Marshall bought out the City Drug Co. from the Anderson Bros. Mr. McBean and two of his sons are still in business in Saskatoon.

The first Nutana store was opened under the ownership of Mr. Arson Dalmage. In 1907 another store was opened by R. W. Love and Mr. Campbell. The late Mr. C. H. Stewart purchased this business which is operated now by his wife and son.

As at 1912, the following drug stores were in operation: McBean and Marshall two stores on the west side; Mr. P. H. Coad—west side; Atkinson's Drug, now Sask. Photo Supply, Harris Greenway—presently Caswell's; Dick Choun—now Dallards; Archer Campbell—now Pinders Drug Store in the King George Hotel; young Archer Campbell—now Millars Flower Shop; Tom Smith, in the Hotel Bldg.; Chess Wilson, now Sask. Mutual Insurance Bldg.; Mr. C. H. Stewart and T. A. Argue were on Broadway. Besides these early druggists may also be added Neal Hayward on Ave. B and 20th St.; Jack Stapleford—presently Mikado Sdk; and Mr. Clowesby in the Cohn Block.

The growth of pharmacy in Saskatoon has been in line with the development of the city itself. As our community grew, so did the number of drug stores. Only two of the earliest pharmacists are still active in business, i.e. Mr. A. McBean and Mr. P. H. Coad. Several sons of these and other druggists have followed in their fathers' footsteps.

* * *

The first school teacher in Saskatoon was J. W. Powers. Classes were begun in 1884 in a frame building known as the *School House*. The first permanent school was the "old stone school," built in 1886. In that year Saskatoon Protestant Public School District No. 13 was established. The Protestant was early dropped. The first board of trustees included Thomas Copland, Dr. J. H. C. Walloughby and George Grace. The first secretary was William H. Trounce.



The past 70 years have seen amazing progress and we are sure the future holds even greater promise. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is proud to have been a partner in the growth and development of the City of Saskatoon.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

W. WILLIAMS, Manager

SASKATOON BRANCH

A COMPANY
with
OVER 35 YEARS OF SERVICE
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CITIZENS OF SASKATOON

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Brief Historical Outline of College of Pharmacy University of Saskatchewan

ALTHOUGH the Province of Saskatchewan was formed in 1905, the original North West Territories Pharmacy Act remained in force for a further six years. The North West Pharmaceutical Association continued to conduct qualifying examinations for candidates completing four years' apprenticeship.

With the passing of the Saskatchewan Pharmacy Act in 1911 the newly organized Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association requested the University of Saskatchewan to provide a College for the training and examination of pharmacists. In 1913 a School of Pharmacy was organized within the College of Arts and Science. Alexander Campbell, a Saskatoon Pharmacist of outstanding qualifications, was appointed Professor of Pharmacy, and director of the new school. A major change was effected in 1921 when the school became a full-fledged College of Pharmacy with Professor Campbell as its first Dean.

The original course offered by the School of Pharmacy was a one year course following three years' apprenticeship. In 1921 an optional four-year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy was made available. At the same time the license course was changed to two years' university training. In 1936 a series of apprenticeship studies were introduced to improve apprenticeship training and an entrance examination based on these studies was included in the admission requirements.

Dean Campbell retired in 1926 and was succeeded by Dean E. L. Woods, who had been a member of the faculty since 1922. In 1946 Dean Woods left to become head of the new Department of Pharmacy at the University of British Columbia. His successor was Dean W. C. MacAulay, the present Dean of the College who had been on the faculty of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and was Professor at the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy. The present staff of the College of Pharmacy consists of five full-time members, in addition to a considerable number of senior students who serve as part-time instructors in the laboratories.

Contributed by the SASKATOON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

* * *

Saskatoon's first newspaper, *The Saskatoon Sentinel*, appeared in August, 1884. It was written out by hand by J. W. Powers. The first regular newspaper was a weekly *The Phoenix* which was first published October 17, 1902, by Leonard Norman. The first daily was *The Saskatoon Phoenix*, owned by J. A. Aiken. It commenced publication on April 7, 1906. On May 12, 1906, a second daily *The Capital*, appeared. It ran until 1912 when *The Saskatoon Daily Star* began. *The Phoenix* and *The Star* amalgamated September 12, 1928, to become *The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*.

* * *

The Saskatoon Separate School District was organized in 1911 through the efforts of Father Vachon, O.M.I. assisted by B. D. MacDonald. Classes were held first in the basement of St. Paul's Church in September. In 1912 a two-room frame school, St. Paul's, was built. The first school board consisted of R. J. Barry, chairman, and Messrs. B. W. Hoeschen, J. A. Moran, F. J. Cahill and B. D. MacDonald. Leo Convey was the first secretary-treasurer.

CFQC's Mike...

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NEWS

INTERNATIONAL
—NATIONAL
—LOCAL



TUNE IN

6.45 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
7.45 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
9.00 a.m.	5.45 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.15 p.m.
The World Today - 12.15 p.m.	



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R.C.A.F. Station Saskatoon Has a Fine History

THE R.C.A.F.'s rapidly expanding establishment now known as R.C.A.F. Station Saskatoon is still often thought of by many people as No. 4 Service Flying Training School. However this name has changed as have many other features of the station. The location is about the only part which is still the same as it was during the war. The new name has come about due to the fact that an R.C.A.F. Station now houses more than one unit within itself whereas formerly the Station consisted of just one unit and in the case of Saskatoon a Service Flying School.

R.C.A.F. Station Saskatoon's fatal date into being is 1940 and was officially opened as No. 4 S.F.T.S. September 21st 1940. The opening meant the joining of another link in the great British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Chain. The ceremonies on that memorable day were attended by Air Commander A. B. Weaver and the Mayor of Saskatoon, who was at the time Mr. C. G. Nordstrom, along with many hundreds of local citizens. No. 4 S.F.T.S. had as its first Commanding Officer the well known Group Captain A. D. Bell Irving of Vancouver.

The first course receiving their training at Saskatoon numbered some 45 P.A.C.'s who were taught in the Harvard Trainer. Though the Harvards were soon to be replaced by Ansons the Station continued to grow until, finally a population of close to 200 airmen were kept after completing their training. This training kept on at a constant rate until well into 1945 when World War 2 ended. It would be possible to write several volumes about the wonderful exploits of those who trained and worked so hard at No. 4 at Saskatoon. A typical example of one Saskatoon graduate is the Station's present Commanding Officer Group Captain R. S. Lamball D.F.C. A.F.C. D.F.M.

As the war was drawn to a close so ended the greatest Air Training Plan the world has ever known and consequently R.C.A.F. establishments such as No. 4 became unnecessary. Many a town will recall a period of wondering what was to happen in the Station they had come to accept as part of their community.

In those months immediately following the war it became evident to our government that the R.C.A.F. was still a very necessary organization and that all the efforts of training and experience of the war should not be allowed to pass into nothingness. The outcome of this thinking was the formation of Canadian Auxiliary Squadrons so in July 1945 the Saskatoon Station was once again brought into usefulness with the formation of 406 Auxiliary Squadron. This Squadron later to be named after that fine fighting force of war days *The City of Saskatoon Squadron*. As to this day 406 Squadron is with us becoming a very efficient operational force which could be mobilized in a very short time should a national emergency arise.

During the year 1950 it became apparent that world conditions were not what it was hoped they would be and our government once again found an Air Training Plan necessary. So early in 1951 Saskatoon's report was again brought onto an expansion program. On April 7 1951 word was received in this city that plans for a bigger and better airport here were going into effect.

These plans, though gradual began to show and the R.C.A.F. began to move its personnel in. New buildings began to take form, old ones were being renovated. At the time of this writing the tremendous program is well under way, but far from complete.

Once again a period of wondering was in store for Saskatoon people. 'What kind of flying training will be done here?' was a familiar question until February,

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1933, when the papers announced the opening of No. 1 Advanced Flying School, and the sound of the Mitchells flying every day of the week became common place. In time have been added the modern Expeditor trainers used for training in the Instrument Flying School.

R.C.A.F. Station Saskatoon with its separate No. 111 of Saskatoon Auxiliary Squadron and its expanding training activities is indeed a very large and important establishment. There is no doubt that this vital link in Canada's Air Force chain is destined to be in active operation for many years to come.



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Saskatoon Dental Society

AS IN MANY another frontier community the dental needs of the earliest settlers in Saskatoon were met largely by the medical doctors or by itinerant dentists on their occasional visits, and it was not until the century was a few years old that this settlement gave assurance of sufficient stability to attract dentists. Records show that in November, 1908, the Saskatoon Dental Association was formed by four resident dentists, Dr. C. Ernest Holmes (now of Prince Albert), Dr. H. E. Balyea, who later became Dean of the School of Dentistry at the University of Alberta), and the late Doctors W. H. Falloon and George A. Munro. Dr. Chas. E. Smith, who is still in practice here, followed in 1909, and in 1910 Doctors Windrope, Switzer Gillies and J. Effort Holmes established practices here.

The nature of dental service is such that the dentists are not ordinarily found active in community affairs which take them away from their offices. Yet these men and many who shortly followed them to Saskatoon did find time to make a substantial contribution to the many phases of the life of the community.

The dentists have been ever mindful that their non-professional activities would go for little gain if they did not fulfil their appointed task—to render dental service to this city and the surrounding district. The success of their efforts in establishing Saskatoon as a centre for dental service is witnessed by the many thousands of people who come to the city each year for their dental comfort.

The earliest records of the local dental association show deep concern for the welfare of children, and this bore fruit about 1920 in the establishment of a School Dental Clinic. The Public School Board (and later the Separate School Board) instituted a program of dental inspection and care of children which has been one of the most successful in Canada. There is no city in the Dominion with a better dental health record among the elementary school children. Co-operative school boards, devoted dentists (notably Doctors Countyman and Hanchon) and enthusiastic teachers have all contributed to this program of steady progress.

About thirty years ago a pre-school dental clinic was established and maintained through the generosity of the Fitzgerald Chapter of the I.O.D.E. and is now maintained by the City Health Department with assistance from the federal government.

Lectures on dental health to nurses-in-training at both hospitals have been given for many years. A continuous and regular dental service to patients in the Sanatorium has been maintained since that institution was opened.

The contribution of the local dental fraternity to these community-building enterprises has been unspectacular but nonetheless real. The dentists have made the contribution that only they could make.

At the same time members of the local dental society have fulfilled more than their fair share of the duties of professional organization on the various provincial, regional and national levels.

—Contributed by SASKATOON DENTAL SOCIETY

* * *

The first social organization, *The Temperance Company Pioneers' Society*, was formed in 1824. James Hamilton was president. Dr. Willoughby was secretary.

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A Brief History of the Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan and Saskatoon

THE GREAT influx of people to the Prairie West in the early 1900s and the resulting booming business pointed up the need for the services of Chartered Accountants and thus the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan was incorporated by an Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature, assented to June 12, 1908.

The Act did not become operative until May 1, 1909, by which time all the seven persons who wrote examinations set and marked by the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants, satisfied the Executive Council that they were qualified to establish professional accounting practice.

J. C. Pope Regina, was appointed president of the new organization and in September of the same year negotiations were opened with Dr. Walter C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan towards having the examinations of the Institute conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed jointly by the University and the Institute.

Two members of the early days who did particularly fine work for Accounting and the Institute were the late O. J. Godfrey of Indian Head, author of two volumes of Municipal Accounting used extensively as text books in Canadian and United States Universities and by members of the profession, and the late W. E. Hodge Moose Jaw, president of the Dominion Institute of Chartered Accountants when the Dominion Convention was held in Saskatoon in 1939. He was secretary of the Provincial Institute for many years.

Of the original members, C. V. Gladwell is practicing in Regina and W. M. Hurley in Winnipeg.

On the formation of the School of Accounting at the University of Saskatchewan, the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Accounting was conferred in 1914 on Saskatoon Chartered Accountants David Mowat, Bert R. Mascor, J. S. Mowat, J. A. Corbie and James Neilson.

From the office of David Mowat stemmed the firm of Mowat, Seemple and Patrick and later Mowat, MacTavish and Co. at the present time known as G. G. Patrick and Co. Mr. Mowat was president of the Saskatchewan Institute for two years.

James Neilson headed the School of Accounting from 1915 until 1935 when he was made Dean of the newly formed College of Accounting. He was Dominion President in 1914-1915 and was given Life membership upon his retirement in 1940. He died in 1949.

Bert R. Mascor one of the early members, and now living in British Columbia was Dominion President in 1919-1920. His firm was succeeded by DeRoche and McMillan, the former now practicing as C. F. DeRoche and Co. and the latter as McMillan and Dill.

The 1920s bring to mind the names of V. J. Ferguson and Walter Weston. Memories of these outstanding personalities will bring forth a fond smile from their contemporaries and a feeling of sadness at the passing of two fellow members who made so splendid a contribution to the Institute. Both were Presidents of the Provincial Institute and active in the educational pursuits of the profession. In 1926, Mr. Weston was delegate to the International Congress of Accountants.

Imperial Oil Salutes The City of Saskatoon



Imperial Oil Limited is proud to join with others in congratulating the citizens of Saskatoon on the 70th anniversary of their city.

Saskatoon is a great city with a real future for how can a city of three score and ten with so much natural beauty in its people and in its setting, fail to march forward.

We've been here a long time, too, and we expect to be around for a long time to come. Way back in 1909 Imperial hung out its shingle on the front of a modest shack with a few barrels of kerosene.

We've grown too, until today our modern bulk distribution plant, built in 1929 serves the people of this community and district with our many products.

Your 70 years have been years of growth and Imperial Oil is honestly proud to have been a part of that progress.



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in New York V. J. Ferguson and Co. became Harris, Fingleton and Co. and G. E. M. Harris is at the present time Saskatchewan representative on the Board of Examiners, Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

This decade also brought about a new type of pioneering in Canada. In 1923 Irene Lynn became the first woman in Canada to obtain the degree of Chartered Accountant both by examination and service. Miss Lynn married after practicing a short time in this city and was the first woman to set up a public practice in this profession anywhere in Canada. She was followed in 1931 by Mrs. Eva M. Leger who since that time has been in public practice and who still is the only woman in Canada operating her own office.

Miss Georgina Goodspeed, Professor of Accounting in the College of Commerce University of Saskatchewan has been and is the first and only woman holding the degrees of Chartered Accountant, Master of Business Administration and Associate Professorship in a College of Commerce in Canada.

Miss Gertrude Truscott, also of this city was admitted in 1935 and is now personnel director for women with the Canadian Industries Limited. Recent years have brought more women into the profession.

Josiah H. Thompson succeeded Mr. Pearson as Dean of Accounting in 1940 and in 1943 became Dean of Commerce. He received the degree of Master of Business Administration in 1947. He was the author of a book on Accounting which was published in 1950. He relinquished the University of Saskatchewan Contingent of the C.I.T.C. from 1941 to 1947 and at the time of his death was Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the unit. He was president of the Saskatchewan Institute in 1936-1937 and was made a Fellow in 1937.

Other members from Saskatoon who have served the Institute as presidents are

W. Stempel (Fellow, 1940), 1939-1940; George C. Patrick (Fellow, 1943), 1941-1942; C. P. DeRocher (Fellow 1944), 1942-1943; S. G. McMullan, 1950-1951.

The growth of this profession has been commensurate with the needs of the business and financial fields in an expanding community.

Contributed by THE SASKATOON ASSOCIATION OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

* * *

In 1902 when Saskatoon was only a village, Mrs. Arnold established a small hospital on Cox Avenue. In 1905 Miss Sney began operation of a hospital on Fourth Avenue. In 1907 the City took over this latter establishment and thereafter operated a municipal hospital. In 1907 St. Paul's Hospital was opened.

* * *

The boom period in Saskatoon gave rise to many seeming incongruities. While Second Avenue, a main business section, was still a graded street the Drinkle Block on Second Avenue had been equipped with automatic elevators. Business men used automatic telephones to order materials within the city and these were delivered by horse and Red River cart or by oxen. Barnstorming parties were paying annual visits to the Saskatoon Exhibition to take up passengers in airplanes before there was so much as a graded road connecting the city with neighboring urban centres. Cows tramped over the streets to draw up in front of signs warning drivers that all other and horses left unattended must be tied.

* * *

Peter Latham was the first settler to file entry for his land and he thus became the first settler of the Saskatoon district.

Saskatoon's

THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN...

DURING the last 70 years, the reputed life-span of a man, Saskatoon has risen from a few settlers to a population of over 50,000. Its position in the heart of the great grain growing area, and close to natural resource discoveries and developments, makes it indeed the City of Opportunity.

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SASKATOON'S 70 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The History of the Medical Profession

SASKATOON, 1882-1961

THIS HISTORY was initiated by the arrival of Dr. H. Widdowhise in 1883, who looked after the settlers until 1888. From 1888 until 1903 the settlement was without a doctor during which time the infant mortality was very high. Typhoid broke out in 1897. Dr. Spencer from Prince Albert attending the patients. Following this epidemic the first Public Health organization was established. In 1895 the wounded from the Battle of Fish Creek were cared for here.

Dr. F. D. Stewart who arrived in 1903 was the first of a group of doctors to start practicing here forming the nucleus of the Medical Profession of Saskatoon. In the next twenty years twenty-one doctors joined the ranks. They were young, recent graduates, prepared to face hardships, who did good work and in so doing gained great experience. In 1906 the first meeting of the Saskatchewan Medical Association was held here and in 1907 the Saskatoon Medical Society was organized, its goal being the improvement of medical services. Their first real cause with the epidemic of typhoid which raged from 1906 to 1911. In co-operation with the Public Health Department which was being well administered by an official trained for that purpose, one thousand cases of typhoid were cared for. This epidemic aroused the profession and the people to the necessity of hospital accommodations and from 1907 to 1909 three temporary hospitals were established. In 1909 the first unit of the City Hospital and in 1914 the first unit of St. Paul's Hospital were opened, the Medical Profession doing much in the organization and development of them. Their second test came in 1918-1919 during the influenza epidemic. Ten of the doctors were serving overseas with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and great credit is due to those who brought this scourge under control. During this period the majority of the medical and surgical work for the northern half of the Province was being done here. The Public Health Department had progressed steadily, the City being the first to have compulsory pasteurization of milk. Typhoid had been wiped out and communicable disease reduced to a minimum. Vital Statistics, Superintendence of Sanitation, Infant and School Hygiene and Pre-School Dental Care were all being organized.

From 1920 on the Medical Profession developed into a strong progressive unit with great ideals for the future. The standardization of hospitals, nurses, staffs, proper records and treatment were carried out. The importation of trained personnel in specialized fields: radiologists, full time pathologists, laboratorians. The specialization in all branches of medicine and surgery, the growth of the Cancer Clinic where today thousands of patients attend and where under the supervision of trained personnel they receive diagnosis and treatment with the very latest in diagnosis and radiative equipment. The Saskatoon Sanatorium opened in 1925 which has the treatment of tuberculosis well in hand. All of these have combined to model the medical center of today and diagnosis and treatment of disease is on a universal standard with the exception of heart surgery. Contributions to medical journals from Saskatoon doctors have been appearing in increasing numbers also books on medical subjects. Twenty-one Saskatoon doctors served overseas during the Second World War.

There is no space to name the men and women on the horizon list. None would have wished more than that his deeds were sufficiently outstanding to crown the record. They have done much to make living in Saskatoon more worthwhile which is one of the finest Cities in the Dominion.

Contributed by the SASKATOON MEDICAL SOCIETY



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VETERANS . . JOIN NOW!

Early Lawyers in Saskatoon

THE FIRST lawyer to practice in Saskatoon was Herbert Acheson, a fine Irish gentleman from County Conemaugh. He was about 6 feet 4 inches, a good horseman, and had hunted buffalo on the Souris Plains. He had arrived in Manitoba in 1879 and after taking his law training there opened an office here in 1902 in a wooden building belonging to Dr. J. H. C. Wolloughby, about where the Stewart Block now stands. He became Colonel of the 29th Light Horse Cavalry.

The earliest telephone directory (1907) lists the following: Acheson and Shannon, J. D. Ferguson, John Milder Smith and Brown, Stratton Sutherland and Jordan. Of this early group John D. Ferguson and B. D. Macdonald (who arrived in 1907) are still practising here. A. J. E. Sumner, a recent President of the Board of Trade was a law student in Col. Acheson's office in 1905.

Next in time was Col. Dan I. Smith from Toronto, whose office was in the building now known as the Chocolate Shop. He became Counsel of the 105th Fusiliers and conducted the first military church parade. He became the first City Solicitor and the first Registrar of Land Titles.

John D. Ferguson arrived about one week later than Col. Smith. His first office was over a Chinese laundry in the vicinity of the present Windsor Hotel. His office had only one ply of boards through which the daylight showed. He became the first Collector of Customs and Excise Officer. He was responsible for bringing out several other lawyers, the first of whom was John Milden from Cornwall, Ontario, who had played hockey and lacrosse with Newy Lalonde as a boy.

Mr. R. W. Shannon came from the Yukon to join Mr. Acheson. He was a Queens graduate and had been editor of the Ottawa Citizen. He was appointed City Solicitor and later Legislative Counsel at Regina in the Scott Government and did excellent work in drafting the Provincial Statutes.

The late Fred M. Brown came from Kingston to join Col. Smith. Mr. Brown was appointed the first Police Magistrate here in 1908 and held this office with distinction until 1944.

James Stratton, who was born and trained in Edinburgh came here from St. John A.B. He was the first Crown Prosecutor and founded the firm of Stratton, Sutherland and Jordan.

The late Hon. W. C. Sutherland had come to Saskatoon earlier from Carman, Manitoba. He was the first Treasurer of Saskatoon at a salary of \$75.00 per year. He spent a few years in real estate in partnership with the late Fred Engen. In 1905 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly and was chosen as the first Speaker. He had much to do with locating the University here. The town of Sutherland is named after him.

Bernard D. Macdonald came from Prince Edward Island after training at Dalhousie. He was joined about 1909 by W. F. Carroll, from Nova Scotia, who returned to Nova Scotia to be elected to Parliament in 1911 and was later elevated to the Bench in his native Province.

The first city directory (1910) adds the following names to those already mentioned: John Ashworth, Borland and McIntyre, George A. Crust, F. F. McDermid, Russell Hartney, McCraey, Mackenzie and Hutchinson, Donald Maclean.

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Saskatoon's 70th Anniversary

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Saskatoon Branch

- J. D. MCGILLIVRAY, Manager

Saskatoon was formerly in the Judicial District of Prince Albert. The Sheriff was Carlisle Neilson and the Clerk was Mr. de la Gaudiniere, whose deputy at Saskatoon was A. J. E. Sommer.

Supreme Court sittings were held in the Dubnag Hall about where the "Wa Quig Chug" store now stands. These were presided over by such judges as William C. J. Proulxberg, Newman Johnson and Lamont. Mr. Sommer recalls driving by horse with Judge Pritchard, who was then seated from Winnipeg to Banfield to hold an early session there.

When the Court House was opened in 1897, Judge F. A. C. McLaughlin came from Mooseomin as first District Court Judge. L. C. Calder was Sheriff and Fred M. Borden was Clerk. The school office was vacated by James Mowat, A. McLean and J. C. Bell in this order.

Contributed by the BAR ASSOCIATION OF SASKATOON.

* * *

In the early years the Saskatoon district was held by men from the N.W.M.P. posts at Prince Albert and Banfield. In 1886 a Mounted Police post was established in the town, with Staff Sergeant Harry Ketterer in charge.



Saskatoon, looking northeast

TO SASKATOON'S 70th . . .

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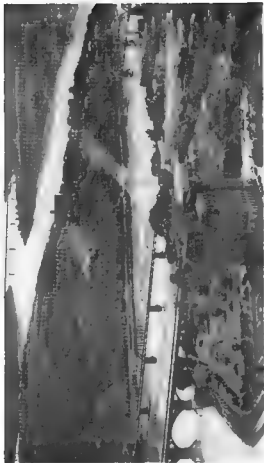
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In its home city, Saskatoon, the W C Wells Construction Company, since 1940, has built five hangars and runways at the airport on the university grounds. It built the National Research Council Laboratory, the Sells and Dairy Laboratory, the School of Agriculture, Virus Laboratory, Reptile Building and the extension to the Engineering Building, Saskatchewan Government Bus Depot, Brunskill School, Shelby Brothers warehouse. At present it is at work on airport buildings, hangars and runways as well as the City Hospital addition.

W. C. Wells Construction Co.

CENSUS OF SASKATOON, 1901

The census divides the Saskatoon area into Saskatoon East and Saskatoon West—the river being the dividing line

Figures for origin of settlers—Saskatoon East: English, 70; Irish, 22; Scotch, 39; other British 3 others, 43 (29 Males), total 179 Saskatoon West: English 106, Irish, 106; Scotch 76 other British, 6, others, 12 total 306

Figures for religion—Saskatoon East: Roman Catholic, 45 Anglican, 5, Presbyterian, 50 Methodist 69; Baptist, none, others, 10 Saskatoon West: Roman Catholic, 14, Anglican 68 Presbyterian, 185 Methodist, 84 Baptist, 3 others, 1 No figures are given for Saskatoon proper

* * * * *

CENSUS OF SASKATOON 1911

Total population of Saskatoon City, 12,604 men 7,217, women 4,707 Racial origins—English 4,730; Irish, 1,881, Scotch, 2,625, other British, 116; French 295 German 691 Austro Hungarian, 197 Chinese, 32, Dutch, 68, Russian, 238 Scandinavian, 194, others, 913.

Figures for religion—Roman Catholic, 1,110; Anglican 3,212; Presbyterian 3,101, Methodist 2,268 Baptist, 608, Greek Church 151 Lutheran, 310; Salvation Army 90 Jewish, 76 others, 978.

* * * * *

CENSUS OF SASKATOON, 1921

Total population of Saskatoon City, 25,789 men 12,932, women, 12,607 Racial origins—English 10,795, Irish 3,925; Scotch, 5,965 other British, 281, French, 749; Austrians 355; German 813, Hungarian 41, Jewish, 599; Scandinavian 471, Ukrainians, 534 Chinese, 228; others, 983.

Figures for religion—Roman Catholic 2,883; Anglican 7,473, Presbyterian 7,870 Methodist 3,677 Baptist, 892 Greek Church, 562 Lutheran 625 Jewish, 539, Salvation Army, 182 others, 976

* * * * *

CENSUS OF SASKATOON, 1931

Total population of Saskatoon City 43,291, men, 21,975; women, 21,316 Racial origins—English 15,319; Irish 8,749 Scotch, 8,815; other British, 508 French, 1,137 Austrian 462 German 2,598 Hungarian, 328; Jewish, 691, Scandinavian, 1,725 Ukrainians 1,766 Chinese, 251, others, 2,787

Figures for religion—Roman Catholic 6,351, Anglican, 10,313, Presbyterian 5,240; United Church 13,501, Baptist 1,463; Greek Church, 765; Lutheran, 1,770; Jewish 688, Salvation Army 291, others, 2,609.

* * * * *

CENSUS OF SASKATOON 1941

Total population of Saskatoon City, 43,627, men 21,094 women, 21,533 Racial origins—English, 14,677, Irish, 6,531, Scotch, 8,237, other British, 592; French, 1,612 Austrian 286; German 2,106; Hungarian, 257, Jewish, 703; Scandinavian, 1,674 Ukrainians 2,395; Chinese, 206 others, 4,896.

Figures for religion—Roman Catholic, 8,907, Anglican, 10,342, Presbyterian, 4,407; United Church, 13,932; Baptist, 1,304, Greek Church, 1,020; Lutheran 1,632; Jewish 685, Salvation Army, 211, others, 2,857

CONGRATULATIONS to the CITY OF SASKATOON on its 70th ANNIVERSARY

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SASKATOON

CENSUS OF SASKATOON, 1961

Total population of Saskatoon City, 53,268, men 25,516; women, 27,752.

Overscers and mayor of Saskatoon. Nutana and Riverdale up to the chartering of all three as Saskatoon City.

Nutana—Incorporated as a village on October 16, 1903. R. B. Irvine was Overseer from October to December 1903, W. P. Bate was Overseer from December, 1903-May 26, 1906.

Riverdale—Incorporated as a village on January 16, 1905. Matt Jordan was Overseer from January, 1905-May 26, 1906.

Saskatoon—Incorporated as a village on November 16, 1901. Don W. Garrison was Overseer, 1901-January 1903. James R. Wilson was Overseer January 1903-July 1903. Incorporated as a town on July 1, 1903. James R. Wilson was Mayor, 1903-1905. Malcolm Ishmier was Mayor, 1905-1906. James Clunkskull was Mayor, January, 1906-May 26, 1906.

On May 26, 1906, Saskatoon was granted a city charter. Saskatoon, Nutana and Riverdale amalgamated to form the new unit. The first Mayor was James Clunkskull.

* * *

(From the Phoenix, Friday January 2, 1903)

Saskatoon markets. Wheat, No. 1 Hard, 50 cents per bushel; oats, 25 cents per bushel; potatoes, 35¢ per bushel; chicken (dressed) per lb., 10 cents; butter, per lb., 20 cents; and per lb., 18 cents; eggs, per doz., 25 cents; wood, per cord, \$3.50; flour per 98-lb. sack, \$2.50.

* * *

Rufus Stephenson, Government Inspector for Colonization Companies, reported in 1884:

"Saskatoon town is a pleasant one, and already there are erected on it several substantial and handsome buildings, viz., schoolhouse, hotel, stores, private residences, etc., while a good ferry is provided for crossing the river. The settlers are of an excellent class, many of them being possessed of considerable means. The total number of settlers on the even-numbered section is eighty."

In 1884 flour sold in Saskatoon for about \$3.50 a sack. Sugar sold at 25 cents a pound.

* * *

Saskatoon's first hockey club, playing during the winter of 1904-1905 won the provincial championship and the Strong Cup. The make-up of the team was: I. W. Iveson, George McFarlane, J. Graham, W. J. Bell, president, R. D. Parks, manager, Dr. W. J. McKay, J. B. Wilson, George Adams, P. McNaughton, J. W. Cadwell, J. Stock, trainer; R. W. Love, F. H. Baser, Dr. G. R. Peterson, W. W. Ashley and W. M. Laing, captain.

* * *

Saskatoon was first visited by a Governor-General in 1894. Lord Aberdeen, while touring Western Canada, made an official stop on October 24. While his train took on water and underwent minor repairs he and Lady Aberdeen spent some time visiting Mrs. A. E. Potter at the station house.

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